Commtw

Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOL. XXI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1894.

NO. 4.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE papal encyclical to the American bishops will be published in Washington in order to prevent complete summaries from appearing in the newspapers. It is stated the pope is preparing a special appeal to the clergy of the Anglican church on the subject of reunion between that and the Roman

church. THE second annual convention of the National Spiritualists' association assembled in Washington on the 9th. About 150 persons were present.

ACTING POSTMASTER-GENERAL JONES has issued an order discontinuing the practice of all post offices of placing due stamps on advertised mail matter before collecting the required fee.

THE civil service commission was awaiting a reply on the 10th from the Philadelphia Press to a letter asking information regarding charges of assessment of government employes in the Philadelphia mint for political purposes made in an editorial recently. The commission will take action also in the alleged assessment of officeholders in San Francisco by the democratic campaign committee.

THE treasury officials were recently considering the question of exchanging at par for gold the \$1,700,000 in treasury. These half dollars were held by the Columbian exposition at \$1 each undisposed of and were redeemed by the government at their face value.

MAJ.-GEN. SCHOFIELD has made his operations of the army during the past | ward. Stone, badly wounded, made year. The general makes an argument his escape. for an increase in the army not only for better military protection from internal disturbances but from foes navy upon navy yards and docks esti-abroad as well. He commends the increasing interest in military education fiscal year at \$1,861,295, which is a reas manifested by a demand upon the duction of the estimates submitted by army for officers for duty at colleges and other institutions of learning 646,820. The heaviest cut was in the throughout the country. He believes no better employment can be given to duced from \$6,221,712 to \$1,044,803. The officers of the regular ormy than the item for general maintenance was cut dissemination of elementary military \$157,000, and that for repairs \$3,000,000.

education in times of peace.

JUDGE McComas, of the District su-

the company. ended June 30, 1804, to the secretary of the interior. He states the number of Eugene V. Ders and the other pensioners on the rolls on June 30,1893, ing the year, 39,985; number dropped number on the rolls June 30, 1894, 969,all classes rejected, 132,873.

ACTIVE efforts have been made for some time by the post office department to break up the business of various concerns of an alleged lottery nature. The latest company barred from the use of the mails is the Equitable Loan & Security Co., of At- fore an explosion could occur. Walsall at the time. The general belief was lanta, Ga.

GENERAL NEWS.

JUDGE STUART, of the federal court at South McAlester, 1. T., has decided that anyone who has been convicted of selling liquor in the Indian territory was incompetent to testify in either a civil or criminal action, as the territory law made selling liquor a felony. This, it was thought, would lead to totry came in as a state.

THERE is a reasonable probability that the war between China and Japan will end in the near future in the triumph of Japan. The report comes from Shanghai, the news center of China, that that nation has begun negotiations for peace, agreeing to recognize the independence of Corea and pay a large war indemnity to Japan.

AFTER receiving a copy of the fight-York Bob Fitzsimmons declared he would not sign them in that shape. He gloves, which he thinks should be five dence, were discharged. ounces. He made several other objec-

Gov. H. L. MITCHELL, of Florida, stated that the Corbett and Fitzsimmons fight would not be allowed to legislature had to be convened for the purpose of preventing the fight.

THE twentieth annual convention of the American Association of bankers convened at Ford's Opera house, Baltimore, Md., on the 10th. Every section of the union was represented. Secretary Giese of the association said club. that the crowds' check for \$150,000,000

would be cashed. THE annual conference of the Roman Catholic archbishops of the United States was held recently at the residence of Archbishop Ryan at Philadelphia. Cardinal Gibbons presided. The conference was conducted with the utmost secrecy. Archbishop Ryan stated that the conference had decided tifled themselves with the movement. to recognize the Ancient Order of Hi-

A PROMINENT citizen of Morton, Powell county, Ky., who was out on bonds for killing a man, proceeded to get foundry works, a dozen or more men drunk at the Beattyville fair and then went after his old enemy, Sheriff were seriously i Simms. They both drew their guns killed outright. and Simms was shot dead. The people were infuriated and Col. John Drummond made a speech and said the murderer must be hanged, and the mob went to the jail and put a rope round the man's neck and he was hanged, the affair being done in a very formal manner. None of the mob made any at-

tempt to conceal their identity. CAPT. MARTIN, an English officer, jumped from the Poughkeepsie, N. Y., bridge to the water, a distance of 130 feet. He was picked up in an unconscious condition but soon revived. He suffered a slight wrench of the right knee, but was apparently uninjured in any other respect. The jump was made on a wager.

A BOAT containing four men was struck by a squall off Coney island, N. Y., and capsized on the 14th. One of the men was rescued in an unconscious condition; the three others were

A RIOT among Hungarians at Maltby, Pa., resulted in the killing of one person, the fatal wounding of two more and the serious injuring of two others. The riot was the result of a drunken

Hosea L. Stone and Virgil Moon, two young farmers near Waco, Tex., attended a country dance on the 13th Columbian half dollars now in the and became involved in a dispute in which Moon accused Stone of misrepresenting him to a young woman of and at the close of the fair remained the neighborhood to which both were paying attention. The men withdrew to a lane and engaged in a duel with MAJ.-GEN. SCHOFIELD has made his knives. Moon was cut and stabbed report to the secretary of war on the several times and died shortly after-

THE annual report of Commodore E. O. Matthews to the secretary of the mates the expenditures for the next the commandants of the yards of \$5,item of improvements, which was re-

A MAN named Harrison, a pensioner at Alton, Ill., had just drawn his penpreme court, denied the application of sion for the last three months, beside the Miles Sugar Manufacturing Co. of Louisiana for a mandamus to compel Secretary Carlisle to appoint inspectors to ascertain the sugar production of company and was found dead in the rear of a saloon. A post mortem ex-THE commissioner of pensions has amination showed he had been sand- limitations. submitted his report for the fiscal year | bagged. All his money and his watch

rectors of the American Railway union was 966,012; new pensioners added dur- have mailed 100,000 copies of an appeal for reorganization of the old order. On for death and other causes, 37,951; roads opposed to the American Railway union the men are urged to organize 594; number of pension tickets issued secretly and promises of ample protecduring the year, 80,213, and claims of tion are given to them by the signers

of the appeal. A GLASS tube filled with gunpowder and bullets, charged with chlorate of potash and having a lighted fuse at-12th. The fuse was extinguished bewas the scene of the anarchistic prosecutions at the beginning of 1892.

THIEVES recently entered the residence of F. J. Opp, of Newton, Hamil- vices from Yokohama the Japanese ton county, O., and stole about \$15,000 army is still pushing steadily on to-

in stocks, bonds and money. Dun's review of trade for the week waiting for the development of the retail trade. Wholesale dealers were stronger, for receipts were hardly a capture Japan would not heed such quarter of last year. The government and actually exaggerated the tendency to lower prices because they were supposed to report all the crops too low. Four earthquake shocks were felt in Athens on the night of the 10th.

THE entire Remier family at Dalton, O., were rearrested on the 11th charged Russia was at the point of death, that victed in the United States court at ing articles at Philadelphia from New with conspiracy to burn the town. the excitement in high circles of Rus-Great excitement prevailed. Dalton sia was tremendous, as it was underwas recently nearly wiped out of ex- stood that the czar's sickness was objects to fighting for the champion- istence by a fire, supposed to be of in- brought about by scientific means and ship belt put up by a sporting paper, as cendiary origin. The Remiers were that his death will not be a natural he considers it put up for advertising suspected and arrested some time ago, one purposes, and also to the size of the but, owing to lack of sufficient evi-

doubt that Heavyweight Champion James Corbett will defend his title against Bob Fitzsimmons, the champion of the middleweights. The men take place on Florida soil even if the met at New York and after an hour's parleying they and their managers agreed to fight to a finish at the Florida Athletic club, Jacksonville, Fla., for a purse of \$41,000 and \$10,000 a side, any time after July 1, 1895. The battle will probably take place in the fall of next year, the date being left to the \$14,000 or \$15,000. The money was sent

REV. T. G. MILSTED, pastor of the wealthy Unity church at Chicago, has organized a unique church, patterned cott, the latter won in the fourth round. on the lines of the early Christian organization. The fundamental principles will be the absence of the pastor's salary, all the funds of the congregation being used for charity. A large number of wealthy citizens have iden-

In Chicago the birth of Father Matthew, the apostle of temperance, was celebrated on the 10th by the temperbellion in the Chinese province of ance people of all classes and denomi-Mongolla is to secure the annexation nations, in which 15,000 people particiof that territory to the Russian empire. | pated.

In Cleveland, O., while clearing away the debris of the burned Cleveland were caught by a falling wall. Several were seriously injured, but none were

THE west wall of the new Westinghouse glass factory at Allegheny, Pa., was blown down, dangerously injuring John Halpin and Henry Stackrath. A dozen others were slightly hurt by falling bricks and debris.

A DISPATCH from New Orleans said that at the crossing of the Louisville & Nashville and the Northeastern railroads near Elysian Fields on the 14th a frightful accident occurred, the East Louisville train loaded with excursion- cated on the 10th, with appropriate ists crashed into the sixth coach of the Louisville & Nashville and some twenty-seven passengers were wounded, some of them fatally. The accident was caused by one of the engineers disregarding instructions.

THE scenes at the Strauss musical jubilee festival at Vienna were of unparalleled enthusiasm. Almost every writer, actor and musician in Europe sent the distinguished composer a gift, and he will have to build a big building to display them.

CLEARING house returns for the principal cities of the United States for the week ended October 12 showed an average increase as compared with the corresponding week last year of 3.0; in New York the increase was .8; outside New York the increase was 5.5.

A woman in San Francisco killed her husband while asleep and the jury found her guilty of murder in the second degree. The judge censured the jury, said she was guilty of murder in the first degree and gave her the extreme penalty of the law.

THE northbound passenger train on the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac was held up near Quantico, Md., by obstructing the track. The seven masked robbers forced the messenger to open the safe. It was thought they got \$50,000.

In Boston a tenement house fire was discovered early on the morning of the 11th at 213 Hanover street, causing eight of the inmates to hurl themselves from the building, with the result that two are dead, two are fatally injured and four severely hurt.

THE action brought by Delia Keegan to recover \$100,000 from Russell Sage for breach of promise and seduction has been dismissed in the court of common pleas at New York. The counsel for Miss Keegan was not present and coun-sel for Mr. Sage simply said that Judge Pryor had decided previously that the action was barred by the statute of

THE Illinois State Federation of Lalinois State Federation of Labor to support the state, congressional, county and local tickets of the people's party in Illinois during the coming

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES. MRS. JENNIE HARRINGTON and her

tached, was found outside the Metro- three children perished by fire on their politan bank at Walsall, Eng., on the farm in the outskirts of Elizabeth, N. J. The husband and father was absent that Mrs. Harrigan became suddenly insane and set the house on fire.

According to the latest reliable adward Moukden with a view to co-operating with the 40,000 troops sent to the ended the 12th said business was still gulf of Pe-Chili to march on Pekin. It seems the fixed purpose of the Japanese to capture the Chinese capital bedistinctly what it was to be. Corn was should sue for peace before Pekin's suit, for the determination is to cripple crop reports were not greatly trusted China to prevent the possibility of an attempt at retaliation.

Dr. George F. V. Schmidt, a German traveler at Minneapolis, Minn., on the 15th received secret dispatches, written in sympathetic ink on apparently blank paper, which stated that the czar of

SINCE the opening of the strip, George F. Rohr and E. T. Hands had fully convicted. The other day Mr. THERE now seems to be very little been holding down the same claim Holmes received a letter from King west of Kildare, Ok. The other morning at sunrise they came together and which completely exonerated him. Rohr was killed. Hands went to Newkirk and surrendered.

THE twenty-eighth annual conven-Architects has opened in New York. office, and finally took the registered The institute contains twenty chap- packages. ters and about 600 members. THE Pacific Express Co.'s office in

here from Portland. In the fight at Atlantic City, N. J. between Austin Gibbons and Joe Wal-

FIFTEEN fishermen were lost in a gale

chico. Since the storm subsided three of their bodies had been found. THE contract for the foundation of the manufactures and liberal arts building of the Cotton States' exposition at Atlanta, Ga., has been let and contracts for the nine principal buildings will follow. The board of lady man-

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

George Johnson, a farmer, was recently gored to death by a bull near Wellington.

Newton has had its water supply shut off because the city refused to pay a bill of \$3,400 for rental.

George W. Van Seller, a teamster 67 years old, was recently killed by the cars at Kansas City, Kan. Fire at Augusta the other day de-

stroyed Hill Bros.' meat market and Barnes & Co.'s general store. The Spooner library building of the state university at Lawrence was dedi-

ceremonies. Col. Moore, democratic candidate for congress in the Second district, filed his certificate of nomination at the "elev-

enth hour.' The Republican Editorial association of the Seventh district held its annual meeting at Newton on the 8th and 9th and closed with a banquet.

The coopers of Kansas City, Kan., recently demanded an advance of one cent on apple barrels, which was refused and 150 men went on a strike. The 3-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Williams, of Kansas City,

Kan., died in a spasm the other day after drinking impure condensed milk. Hon. Daniel Woodson, the first territorial secretary of Kansas, and several times acting governor during the early stormy history of the territory, died at Coffeyville on the 5th at the

Mrs. Allen, wife of J. M. Allen, a clerk at the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, died suddenly in a Kansas City hospital the other day. She was the daughter of Mr. Kyle, one of the original incorporators of Leavenworth, and the first female child born in the town.

age of 70 years.

It is stated that a great many farmers in the western part of the state will devote a portion of their land next season to alfalfa. Alfalfa will stand more drought than any other farm product, and it is asserted fattens cattle very much the same as corn, except that it does not make the flesh quite so solid.

The president of Baker university at Baldwin has put his foot down upon the playing of football and as a result seven of the students who were last year in the champion team left the institution. They were driven to the depot in carriages draped in black, followed by all the other students, and many indignant citizens.

The equal suffrage campaign committee recently decided to have a bor in session at Belleville indorsed representative at each voting prethe Omaha platform of 1892 and the Springfield platform of July 4, 1894, of the election for the purpose of keepthe laborers and agriculturists in ing a record of the vote on the proposed favor of the people's party. A resolu. amendment and the vote for governor. tion was also passed pledging the II. In this way the committee hopes to be able to determine which political party has rendered the most aid to the suffrage cause.

At the recent meeting of the grand lodge I. O. O. F. at Wichita, a lively time was had over the question of admitting representatives from the twenty-six lodges that were under suspension for not paying the per capita assessment to the De Bossiere orphans home. When the vote was taken the suspended lodges were admitted by a vote of 176 to 129. An appeal was immediately taken to the sovereign grand

lodge. The supreme court has affirmed the decision of Judge Hazen, of the Shawnee county district court, in the case of Reno lodge I. O. O. F., of Hutchinson, against the grand lodge of Kansas. The case involved the right of tal disfranchisement when that coun- halting because business did not show fore cold weather sets in, and if China the grand lodge to assess a per capita tax in support of the De Boissier orphans' home. The decision of the supreme court is that members of fraternal organizations are bound by the rules of the society, and that courts will not undertake to control the internal policy of such societies. The decision is adverse to the Hutchinson lodge.

> Twenty-two years ago J. T. Holmes then postmaster at Wichita, was con-Topeka of stealing registered letters and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. Eighteen months later Holmes was released at the intercession of friends who paid the shortage and whose pleadings almost convinced the authorities that he had been wrong Price in the Michigan penitentiary. Price was a clerk in the office at the time and his letter recites how he lost money by gambling; how he first tion of the American Institute of robbed the money drawer of the post

> The grand lodge I. O. O. F., lately in session at Wichita, settled . the conten-The Dalles, Ore., has been robbed of tion over the DeBoissere orphan's home bequest by declining to have anything further to do with it and the property reverts to the trustees. The grand lodge elected the following officers for the year: Grand master, Levi Ferguson, of Wellington; deputy grand master on Sand island, 10 miles from Apala- Dr. Taylor, of Topeka; grand secretary, C. W. Main, Mankato; grand treasurer, L. G. Bean, of Topeka; grand warden, G. W. Walters, of Oswego. The Kansas state assembly of Rebekah elected the following officers: President, Adelaide Smith Wayland, of Washington; vice president, Blanche agers will invite the governor of each M. Dryden, of Spring Hill; secretary, state to name a committee of eight Lydia Sheppard, of Wichita; treasurer, women, and Gov. Northen will invite all the states to make exhibits.

PENSION PEPORT.

Annual Report of Commissioner Lochren-Amount Paid for Pensions—Dishonesty of Unscrupulous Agents.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.-The report of Commissioner of Pensions Lochren for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, has been submitted to the secretary of the interior, and the following abstract has been given out for publication:

The report states the number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1893, was 966,012; that duron the rolls June 30, 1893, was 966,012; that during the year 39,085 new pensioners were added to the rolls, 37,951 were dropped for death and other causes, and 2,398 previously dropped were restored to the rolls. The number of pensioners upon the rolls of June 30, 1894, was 969,594. The number of pension tickets issued during the year was 80,213, and 132,873 claims of all classes were rejected. Our July 1, 1894, there were undisposed of and in different stages in preparation posed of and in different stages in preparation and advancement claims for pensions and for increase to the amount of 619,027, for which 287,209 claims, originals, widows and dependents, are on behalf of persons not already on the roils. These claims, save some recently filed, have been examined more than once and found lacking in essential evidence. They are the same cases that have come down through

the past years. The fact is referred that under the laws the allowances decreased from 50,177 in 1876 to 9,977 ten years later. The arrears act brought in a large number of new claims, increasing the allowances and the disability act of June 27, 1890, caused 363,797 claims to be filed the next year. As most of these claims were meritorious and simple as to proof under that law and under order 164, which went beyond the law and rated disabilities as if of the service origin, the work was easy, and an expert examiner could glance over the papers and allow fifty or more in a was easy, and an expert examiner count glance over the papers and allow fitty or more in a day. Most of the force of special examiners were called in and put at this work. Difficult cases, and such as were lacking in proof, or suspicious in respect to merit, or requiring special examination, were passed over and now constitute a large part of the cases coming up for adjudgation.

for adjudication.

New claims of all kinds have fallen off from New claims of all kinds have fatten on from 363,799, in 1891, to 40,148, in 1894, the fact being that original claims for pensions under the ex-isting laws are substantially akin and the bulk of new claims are for increase, or for widows and dependants. The old cases on which the most of the work is expended are, as stated, difficult cases in which proof is defective or lacking, requiring careful consideration or re-peated examination as any new piece of evi-dence is filed, or as often as the condition and status of the case is furnished to the claimant

or his attorney or to a member of congress.

The answers to congressional calls alone exceeded 95,000 within the year. Nearly as careful an examination is required in each of these cases as would have been necessary to adjudicate the case if the evidence were complete. With the class of work on hand the utmost diligence on the part of the office force could

not produce a large output of certificates.

The amount paid for pensions during the year was \$139.804.461. leaving a balance in the treasury of \$25.205.713 of the appropriation.

Much dishonesty and fraud, mainly attributed to unscrupulous claim agents, was uncovered and there were 174 convictions in the covered, and there were 174 convictions in the United States courts within the year for pension frauds, perjuries and forgeries.

DUN'S REVIEW.

Government Crop Reports Not Trusted NEW YORK, Oct. 13 .- R. G. Dun &

Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Business is still waiting for the development of retail trade. There is a little better demand in some industries but not so good in Wholesale dealers in nearly branches are halting because business does no vet show distinctly what it is to be. Lowe prices for the great farm staples and lower wages in some establishments hinder purchases for consumption, while political interests and uncertainty also have some influence. while large imports and small exports merchandise, with inadequate employment for money here, are raising the rates of exchang so that possibilities of gold exports somewhat affected the stock market. The halting atti tude for the moment is disturbing to those who have looked for continued gain, though rightly considered it is the natural consequer conditions which are to be expected at this

The government crop reports are not greatly trusted, and yet have an influence and actually exaggerate the tendency toward lower prices because they are supposed to report all the crops too low. Men calmly reckon that, if the government report indicates over bushels of wheat the crop must be over 500,000 000 bushels, and though western receipts for the week have only been 4,469,075 bushels against 6,335,332 last year, and Atlantic ex ports only 647,244 bushels, against 900,564 las year, the price is slightly lower. Corn is stronger, for receipts are hardly a quarter and exports barely an eighth of last year's, and the question whether the actual yield, if above the government estimate, may not prove lower

than has been supposed. The woolen mills still have numerous be lated orders for fall goods, but the demand for spring does not increase, though in nearly all the lower priced products domestic makers appear able to command most of the business that exists. Sales of wool have been 4.877,949 pounds against 2,500.452 last year, and 7,090,600 in 1892, and prices are a shade weaker for fine fleece. Ohio XX is selling at 17½ cents at Philadelphia, but combing and territory wool

Failures for the week ending October 4 show liabilities of \$1,714,276, of which \$805,885 are of manufacturing and \$392,391 of trading cor There have been 211 in the United States against 303 last year.

DAMAGE SUIT WITH BRAZIL Abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaties t Result in Litigation WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.-The abroga-

tion of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Brazil is to have a sequel in the filing of claims and begin ning of suits against this government for the total amount of duties collected on Brazilian goods covered by the reciprocity treaty from August 2. last, the date the new tariff law went into effect, up to January 1 next. In the aggregate these duties will reach several hundred thousand dollars and may reach into the millions. The total cannot be estimated even approximately as yet. The claims will not be made by Brazil as a government, but by individual importers of Brazilian goods. The first step toward making the claims will be by filing protests with the transfer of the molding of a volunteer force into a reliable army in the shortest possible time. It is believed that no better employment can be given to the officers of the regular. the treasury department against the exaction of duties. The claims will in volve a test of the right of congress to pass a law which violates what it will be asserted is a contract provision of:

treaty.

be time. It is believed that he better employment can be given to the officers of the regular army in time of peace than in this wide dissemination of elementary military education, and if any justification be thought necessary for some increase in the aggregate number of commissioned officers, it is fully supplied by this demand for such important service.

OUR ARMY.

Gen. Schofield Thinks It Too Small Even to Suppress Home Troubles-Lesson of the Debs Strike-Interest in Military Educa-

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.-Maj.-Gen. Schofield has made to the secretary of war his report on the operations of the army during the past year. Gen. Schofield announces his retirement next year. The report is principally devoted to a discussion of the necessity for strengthening the military arm of the government to cope with international disorder as well as possible danger from within, particular reference being made to the Debs strike. The report says:

During a large part of the year the army has been employed in the suppression of domestic violence, which took the form in many cases of forcible resistance to the execution of the laws of the United States, seizure or destruction of property under the care of United States officers and open defiance of national authority. These disorders, at first local in their character, spread at length to about one-half in number and two-thirds in area of all the states and territories, excluding Alaska. So widespread and formidable an insurrection called for the vigorous action dictated by the president. At the city of Chicago resistance to law assumed such formidable proportions that it was necessary to concentrate at that place nearly all the army forces that could be made available from all parts of the country, while on the Paof the United States, seizure or destruction of from all parts of the country, while on the Pa-cific coast the navy department placed at the disposal of the department commander the naval and marine forces at the Mare Island navy yard and those forces rendered valuable services. The responsible duties thus developed upon the army department commanders were performed by them and the troops under their command in the most satisfactory manner. The insurrection was promptly suppressed without any unnecessary sacrifice of life in

The prompt and vigorous action of the troops in all cases and the great forbearance mani-fested by them when subjected to all sorts of insults and indignities, designed to provoke retaliation, were worthy of the very highest commendation. It illustrated in the most striking manner the value to a government of a well disciplined force at all times, subject to orders of that government for the enforce-ment of the faithful execution of its laws. It would seem unnecessary to point out the fact that any force like the militia of a state, or the police of a city, acting primarily under another authority, though highly efficient in their appropriate service, cannot be made a reliable instrument for the prompt and effective execution of the laws of the United States. Manifestly every government should have an adequate force of its own for the execution of its appropriate programment should have an adequate force of its own for the execution of its own laws, no less than the judicial executive officers necessary for the same purpose.

The country is now for the first time squarely confronted with the necessity of making adequate provision not only for defense against any possible foreign aggression, but also for defense against domestic violence in the form of forcible resistance to the laws of the United States. A just estimate of those means of de-fense required consideration of the vast extent of the United States and the great amount of property widely dispersed throughout this territory, either belonging to the United States or in such condition as to be under the protection of the national government When these facts are duly considered, it becomes manifest that the present strength of the army 13 not adequate to the performance of the service which may be at any time required. It is certainly manifest that the present condition of the country, with a population of nearly 70,030,030, under the danger of disorder now known to exist, cannot be met by the same force that deemed adequate twenty-five years ago, when the population of the country was less than half its present amount and domestic violence was not apprehended. One man to 14 square miles of territory, or one man to 2,800 population, is surely a very small guard to protect property and prevent violation of law, leaving out of consideration the force necessary to guard the extended sea coast against sudden attack by a foreign enemy.

It is also worthy of remark that more than once during the last summer an infuriated mob in a single city was twice as formidable in num-ber and capable of doing vastly greater injury to life and property as the most formidable combination of Indian warriors that ever confronted the army in this country. In a few words, the army has been recently required to deal with an army far more numerous and dangerous to the country than any savage enemy which it has heretofore been called upon to meet. The effective strength of the army should be considerably increased.

In respect to the military necessities which may possibly arise out of conflict with foreign powers it has for many years seemed impossible to impress upon the people of the United States in general the view entertained by all thoughtful military students. This impossibility appears to have resulted very largely from the national self-esteem which grew out of the results of the great domestic conflict through which the country passed in the period from 1861 to 1865. The condition of the public mind since that time has been that of confident invincibility against any possible foreign attack. However humiliating it may be to this confident self-esteem, it is nevertheless a simple duty to point to the military lesson which is now being taught to the entire world. The most populous and one of the most wealthy of all the nations of the earth is subjected to extreme humiliation and disgrace, and to result possibly in the overthrow of a dynasty, at the hands of a little nation of one-tenth of its population and about one-tenth of its territorial area. The time has fully come when the people of the United States should dismiss the over-confidence born of past experience and look the future square y in the face. The most liberal appropriations for this purpose will be the wisest economy.

In this, the last annual report which I expect to be called upon to write, I deem it my duty to make a last and more emphatic presentation to my fellow citizens and to their government of what I consider requisite to place their military establishment in all respects on a footing commensurate with the interests, dignity and honor of a great nation

Concerning military education Gen. Schofield says: The constantly increasing interest in military

education is manifested by an increased demand upon the army for officers for duty at colleges, universities and other institutions of learning throughout the country. Another gratifying feature is the awakened interest in the policy recommended many years ago by which mili-tary education shall be extended to the pub-lic schools so that a very large number of COTTONWOOD FALLS, -- KANSAS.

THE END OF IT ALL.

The proud man, fat with the fat of the land, Dozed back in his silken chair; Choice wines of the world, black men to com mand.

mand,
Rare curios, rich and rare,
Tall knights in armor on either hand—
Yet trouble was in the air.

The proud man dreamed of his young days. He toiled light-hearted and sang all day.

He dreamed again of his gold, and of men Grown old in his service and hungry and Then his two hands tightened a time; and

They tightened, and tightened to stay! Ah me! this drunkenness, worse than wine! This grasping with greedy hold!
Why, the poorest man upon earth. I opine,
Is that man who has nothing but gold.

How better the love of man divine,

With God's love, manifold! They came to the dead man back in his chair, Dusk liveried servants that come with the

His eyes stood open with a frightened stare, But his hands still tightened, as a vice tight.

They opened his hands—nothing was there,
Nothing but bits of night.

—Joaquin Miller, in N. Y. Independent.

AN OPTIMIST.

The Story of a Happy and Contented Woman.

She was an optimist. That is, she herself and those who loved her called it optimism; other people, except that there were no other people, for she never permitted anyone not to love her, might perhaps have called it fickleness. But, as she herself explained, she was not fickle, because she never desired a change till the change came, and then she simply found it interest-

So, when the times were hard, those who knew her were not at all surprised that she was glad they were living in the city, even in the midst of the anxieties around them; it was so nice to be rich and able to help a bit, and it would be so selfish to run away from the sight and hearing of the general suffering, to escape into merely happy sights and sounds to save one's own nerves. And the same people were equally not surprised, when, a little later, it turned out that they were not to be rich any more, and she answered calmly that really one would be quite ashamed not to be poor with the rest; and as the first economy that suggested itself was the great saving in a country rent, it would be so delightful to escape all the misery and anxiety of the city and be where only happy sounds assailed the ear, and only lovely sights could tempt serene thoughts. For they were going to take the dearest, sweetest, most fascinating little house—the chief recommendation of which was its diamondpaned windows - in a private park owned by a friend of theirs, in a lovely village fifteen miles out of town. Within these charmed gates they would hear and see nothing but happy children chasing squirrels or playing the tropics, it seemed an ideal place vincingly: "It is very much better to tennis, and the carriages of friends for sleep; but, as he had also propherolling luxuriously, sometimes with sied, there were katydids. For half after Tom amused himself with trying perfectly smoothed roads and under exquisitely arching tres. The optimist loved extremes; she could be happy either as Emerson's mountain or as Emerson's squirrel; either as an ele-

mere hill, or a cat, that she disliked. ' If I'm not as big as you. You are not so small as I, And not half so spry."

Of houses, she preferred either a palace or a very, very small cottage; either the elegant or the picturesque. The great middle-class, bourgeois, comfortable, square house she abhorred. Their country house, it was understood, was to be a cottage, vineembowered-not a colonial mansion. She would like a big colonial door, cut in two in the middle, but everything else must be on the tiniest scale possible to please the present state of mind of her majesty. It was so nice, she explained, that one of the draperies to her immense city windows would curtain eight of her new diamondpaned ones; and she took no notice at all of the friend who asked meekly if that would not be inconvenient when they came to move back again. Surely, it was quite understood that they never meant to move back. When she thought of the September sunshine, shining through the leaves of s big chestnut into the windows on the little landing of the tiny stairs in her country cottage, the hall of which she had been so proud in town seemed to her positively murky. Then in the city they merely lived on a park; out of town they were to be in one; and everybody knows how desirable it is to always be "in it." They would now have real trees. not city trees. And, besides, the boys were going to be permanently and preeminently happy with a dog, which was so much better for them than the questionable amusements which occasionally distracted them in the city. It was suggested that a dog might seriously interfere with the low tables covered with bric-a-brac, which were her personal passion; to which she replied that she had been brought up in with greater dignity; but the younga very fine school where girls were est wrapped the drapery of his couch trained to meet every emergency, about him and arose from pleasant if Fido ever upset her pet Sevres and however, every door was dutifully Meissen; she was to say, calmly: "Oh, shut, though again some door always

Worcester to Sevres. happy in the country myself, except several miles in their process of in-

9

house nights.'

"Sitting up with the house nights?" "Yes. Didn't I tell you my experience in the tropics once, sitting up all night with a garden? It seemed such an ideal spot for sleep, but the very intensity of the silence, the extreme quietness of the flowers combined with their penetrating fragrance, and the absolute awfulness of so much very white moonlight, kept my nerves ajar far more than the tinkle of horse cars and rumbling of milk wagons over a city pavement.'

"I remember; but we are not going to be in the tropics. The stillness will not be so still, or the moonlight so white, just out in the country.'

"No; the stillness will not be so still. that is certain. One night it will be katydids, and the next night a burglar, and then again katydids, and finally- But I mustn't forestall your experiences; you will soon find out.'

And they did. The day of the flitting was an absolutely perfect one for moving, according to the optimist; not too bright, you know, but just pleaswould have acknowledged a great timist did not notice that the ceilings charm on the scene, with the pretty were low; she merely looked up at a little house perched on a rock and shadowed by big trees, and with gentle grass and affectionate ferns and mosses creeping up to the very doorstep. There was no awful front yard, no obtrusive, exclusive, and selfish-looking fence; nothing but a lovely in the garret, in the shape of a tiny little home, framed in serenity and tower, with fifteen tiny square winmost of the furniture, including the day; of course little could be done towards getting to rights that night, the optimist. She herself regarded it and at an early hour the family were as a "den," but it was known to the disposed to retire. With no beds, sofas family as the "vent." In it were had been arranged in the least clut- gathered now all those bewildering tered rooms upstairs or down, and one who looked at the couch improvised for his repose murmured that getting to rights seemed to savor a little of getting left. But what fun, at least the first night, to go round lity and genuineness of a few "really locking up! In their city apartment they had been debarred from this inestimable privilege; on the sixth story good, or expensive, or choice, if only west they had been sufficiently guarded by their perpendicularity, without any keys at all, from the intrusive burglar; but then, as the optimist remarked to the young lady of the famany Romeo in the street below the balcony, when the bacony hovered in midair at ninety feet above the sidewalk. When you did not have to lock up anything it never seemed as if you had anything to lock up; so now, at least on the first night, each window fastening received a caressing little lock and every door was bolted with a tender firmness, which remembered not so much the danger that was locked out as the happiness that was locked in. In the apartment, as the optimist remarked, you were safe, but in the country you felt'safe; now, at last, your

happiness was securely fastened in. So they retired, the family being rebarked in the night. Of course, he would bark a little the first night; dogs always did in a strange place, and though it soon arranged itself to her hall, and the new wall-paper would be she stepped into the hall, a door, banged. The wind was rising. Well, she was rising, why shouldn't the wind rise, too, if a door banged? And she smiled, thinking she would remember that little joke for the breakfast tabelow stairs told her that her husband had also heard the rain and the bang-

ing of the door. They met on the stair landing, picturesquely arrayed in amateur dressing gowns of shawls and light rugs gracefully arranged as to-

gas.
"Do you think it was the kitchen door?" she asked, timidly. "I should think it was a hundred kitchen doors," he answered, decidedly. But he did not swear; the optimist was so glad of an opportunity to test Henry's morals so severely. Of course, he never had sworn in the city, but there, of course, there was nothing to make him want to swear; while now, under the most trying circumstances, he had proved himself a gentleman. They explored doors together, but not one looked as if it could ever have banged under any circumstances whatever. Then it occurred to them that, of course, it had shut itself in banging, and so would bang no more. They were wending their way again to their respective sofas, stopping at a remote corner of the house to investigate the raining-in capacity of another

window, when again a door banged. "What is that, father?" asked the youngest, rising on his couch from an

inner apartment. "It is the wind, my child."
No earl-king could have answered even so great a one as this would be. dreams, to join the little procession She knew quite well what she must do that was seeking the lost door. Again, Diamond, Diamond, thou little know- out of sight banged its woe into their est the mischjef thou hast done!" and ears till they arrived upon the spot, then pick up the pieces and replace when it became at once resigned and with royal Worcester. The boys want- silent. It was exasperating; but their der ed a dog, and, moreover, a good watch city manners still remained intact dog was almost essential in the coun- under fire, and the severest thing the try. Besides, she preferred royal unswearing Henry said, was that Maynard had warned him of having to sit "I am perfectly sure you are going up with the house nights, but he never

that I don't like sitting up with the vestigating from one end of the house to the other, they came to the concluston that no one door had banged, but that all had merely creaked slightly. As the optimist decided that this alleviated the situation, they resolved

to retire once more. The night was not an entirely happy one; but one person, as Henry re-marked at the breakfast table, had managed to sleep through it all; that

was Fido, the watchdog.
"Why, of course," said the optimist, calmly. "That shows how discriminating he is; he knew we were not burglars;" and the logic was so agreeable, that as he didn't wake when they were not burglars, of course he would wake when they were, that it was unanimously accepted as so.

In the morning the cellar was found to be—but then, what matter it about the cellar? People did not live in the cellar; and the critic who remarked that sometimes, however, they died of one was severely snubbed.

In the morning the real fun began. As the optimist remarked, background is everything, and it was so interesting antly overcast. They arrived just be- to try all the old things in new places. fore nightfall, and even a pessimist It was a very little house, but the optaller husband than usual, and remarked, fondly: "There are giants in these days!" Every part of the house was voted fascinating; but, as usual, the cream rose to the top, and the nestling into peace. The vans with dows. The furnishing of this den, where she meant to draw and paint, beds, were not to arrive till the next write sonnets, compose music, loll and read and gossip, became a frenzy with knickknacks which the optimist had previously insisted on lavishing in every room below stairs, to the distress of a family well "up" in modern esthetics, and approving of the severit were pretty and effective. And now she had one place where the mere pret tiness, so offensive to the rest of the family, could be stored in one spot; and it must be confessed, in spite of ily, they had also been deprived of the incongruities and lack of respect for dramatic unity that the "den" exhibited, it became a very attractive place. She became jealous for it to possess the choicest of everything, and when the family, who in this were certainly inconsistent, objected that the parlor was beginning to look very

bare, she reminded them:
"You have always laughed at people who bring things out of the garret into the parlor, spinning wheels, and old candlesticks and broken furniture; very well, I am doing just the opposite, and carrying things out of the parlor into the garret. You are cer-

tainly very hard to please.' It was soon discovered that the optiminded not to be frightened if Fido mist would permit no allusions to the locality of their former abode which characterized it as "home." "This is home," she would say, severely; and it would not mean burglars at all. So when Tom remarked: "But, mamma, they were not to be frightened. As you are fickle, you used to be very fond the friend had said of the garden of of the other place," she replied conthemselves as guests in them, along an hour after she lay down, the op- to find out exactly how much indiffertimist was almost appalled at the ence to the old home she would tolernoises that assailed her unaccustomed ate. He found that she drew the line at ear from the innocent looking scenery. | the "old house;" they could call it "the But she dropped asleep at last, till she other house," she exclaimed as a gracewas awakened by what seemed to be ful compromise between faithfulness phant or as a mouse; it was being a the raining of bullets on the roof, to the old and appreciation of the new. But they thought that, in the language waking ear as rain, merely refreshing of the day, they "had" her, when rain. However, it might be raining in; she was twice overheard giving her they had left a window open in the name to the butcher and grocer as "Mrs. A. B. Murray, 170 West"- bespoiled. She rose cautiously, and, as fore a shout of amusement reminded her that she no longer dwelt in a street and a number, but in a den full of things without number.

And again they thought they "had her," when she was found papering the den with remnants of wall papers ble. A gentle scratching of a match they had had in the city. "Oh, mamma! how did you happen to bring those from-the other house, if it was not for old associations?" "Why, I thought it was a pity to

waste them," she explained. "But there are lots of remnants here

of these wall papers," remarked the unflinching Amy.
'Oh, those belong to the landlord!"

replied mamma. And yet, when her husband found she had deigned to use one very pretty remnant of wall paper, a la tiles, around an amateur mantel, and wondered whether she ought not to have consulted the landlord on using up the security now. very last of it, she explained, without

a blush:
"I didn't ask him, because I was afraid if I did he wouldn't let me." And she added, after a pause: "Be-

sides, there was just enough of it." But there did come a day when the last bit of bric-a-brac had been deposited in the den, and when the optimist, putting on her hat and drawing on an old pair of gloves, announced: "It is all done. That is, all except the cleaning. The decorating is done, and the cleaning can wait.

I'm going out now to make the beds." "Don't you think, my dear," said her husband, gently, but firmly, "that if we eat, and talk, and walk, and admire, out of doors, we might at least sleep indoors, especially as winter is

approaching?"
"I refer to the chrysanthemum beds,

Henry," she remarked, as she took the hoe and descended upon the lawn. And then came golden days of sunshine, and changing maples, and golden rod, and asters, and brilliant sunsets, and crimson sumac, and ripe nuts, and open fires. It was no wonthat the optimist proved a prophesier of the truth, and that betwo months were over, when their friends inquired if they were not going to move back, the unanimous and invariable reply was: "Certainly to like it, Mrs. Murray," said a sympa-thizing friend. "I should be quite it. When at last they had traversed where we can live, and not move, but equal the competition for land. have our being."- N. Y. Independent.

TAX REFORM STUDIES

The second

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

An Open Field.

If any one has an impression that communications to these "Studies" will not be published unless they echo

its ideas, he is mistaken.

Articles on any side of the question will always be welcome, so they are decent, well written, within reasonable limits and to the point, except that we do not discuss the tariff.

We will take our chances in the open field, and reconsider any proposition

we can not fairly defend. Land owners especially should be interested, as the principal benefit of any improvement or social advance goes to them in the increase of value given to land. Write your opinions briefly. Address this office, or P. O. Box 88, Buffalo, N. Y.

QUERIES FOR TORONTO CIT!-ZENS.

ome Questions on Taxation Which Legis-lative Candidates Are Being Asked. 1.-Is it not unjust to tax a man more for improving his land than for keep-

ing it in idleness? proving his property, for giving em-

to the prosperity of the community? 3.-Does not the taxation of improve ments discourage honest industry and encourage speculation?

4. The building of the court house, the construction of the King street comes. subway, the straightening of the Don added nothing whatever to the value of value of the land. Should not the tax for these improvements, therefore, come from this increased land value?

5. Is it right to encourage men to hold land vacant, and thus keep men in since the latter course falls heaviest idleness, and also compel us to build on the poor, but since under the ideal more streets, sidewalks and other serv- government of the King of kings we ices past the vacant land to reach the

outskirts? 6. Had we confined taxation to land values and thus rewarded industry, nopolize of God's free gift; I leave to and discouraged speculation, would we witness the following distress: 1st, the enormous debt to make unnecessary streets, to lay twenty miles of unnecessary water mains, and to adorn cowpastures with electric lights? 2nd, Would we have witnessed the crazy boom drawing men into disastrous speculation? 3rd, Would we have witnessed the terrible break that always follows a boom, bringing such a loss and bankruptey on genuine industries, and driving so many thousands into enforced idleness? 4th, Would we have witnessed such a number of empty houses, tenants driven to poorer or more crowded districts and the dropping of rents?

7.-In what way can a man support taxation who produces nothing, but simply speculates or collects ground rents? Must not industry furnish all taxes? Do we not, therefore, place all taxation on one part of the people, and are not the speculator and the tax collector of ground rent in reality free from taxation?

8.-Should not, therefore, all assessment of the products of industry be abolished?

9.—Should not any municipality have courage industry that is a benefit and which encourage speculation, which is not honest?

10. Is it a wise and judicious policy to exempt new manufacturing concerns from taxation on their buildings, personality, and land, for a period of rears, thus encouraging industrywhile we tax those men who have been long established and who are a benefit to any community? 11. Would it not be better to relieve

all industries from taxation, on their buildings and personality, and simply put a tax on land values?

12. Why should home seekers be forced to the outskirts, when there are hundreds of vacant acres in the city?

A Sermon on Taxation.

Mr. EDITOR-In answer to my feeble apology for the single tax, in your issue of July 26, Mr. J. W. Johnson, in that of August 9, wishes to ask me some questions, but propounds only

He thinks land tenure under this system would tend to the impoverishment of the soil, for "no renter improves

property." Let me remind him of the large number of farmers who are now really renters, because of the mortgages on their farms, but under the single tax a holder would be practically owner. No one could disposess him so long as he paid the tax, and we have no greater

As the tax would be heavier on land held for speculation. it would be necessarily (if we raised only the same amount of tax money as now) be lighter on the land of the working farmer who has it all in use. Any sober, industrious man with only a few savings, could take land for its rent and put up his own buildings, as now one of that character can set up in business and get trusted for stock to ten

times the amount of his little capital. Take the case of one who would prefer to use land of another's holding because of the buildings already on it. There would be no comparison between his condition and that of those who till the acres of "old slave-holders of Russia" or our "southern states." See the difference. Under present circumstances he pays the owner one-half or one-third of the crop. No won-der he has no heart nor ability to enrich the soil, for he is on starvation

wages. Under the plea that acknowledges the earth as "given to the children of men," not to one out of fifty, he would pay only the government tax on the land and the owner's rent of the buildings. The holder could get no more for the use of the land itself than the government tax, because so much land would have been thrown into the rent market (since land bore all the taxes) that the competition for renters would

This renter would then only pay about one quarter what he does now, and with a life lease on the buildings he would have every incentive to care for the soil and make that spot his per-

manent home.

My questioner seems to propose a substitute for the single tax, having two features-1st, double taxation for unimproved property, and, a homestead law preventing, as in Texas, alienation for borrowed money, and making in Virginia twenty acres "an inalienable possession.

In some states there is only an average of seven acres to an individual and in one at least only three or four. I suppose he would not exempt un-

paid taxes as a lien against the land. But the problem seems less how to retain small portions of land in possession of users than how to get unused land for the use of men willing for work and starving for lack of it. If we could divide the land of our

country among its families in an inalienable possession, we would be exactly following the example of the Supreme Governor when He directly ruled His chosen people in the land He gave them.

But this would make no provision for those who may yet come here, and, perhaps, we have no right to say others of God's creatures have not an equal right 2.—Should a man be taxed for im- to share this country as the first or sub-

sequent comers.

The single tax is the same in princiployment to workmen, and thus adding ple as dividing the land among its families, and we need it to give each one whom Providence has placed here equal access with another to his mother earth, whence our living ultimately

3. No "necessity" exists for taxing improvements until the tax-gatherer buildings or goods, they did add to the has first taken the rental value of that portion of God's free gift which we

> It is indeed far preferable to tax what we have than what we consume, read of no taxes except what came from the land, if "justice" would not be met by taxing only what we mothe judgment of my readers.

My correspondent by an oversight

as against \$1.82 last year. We all know of the trick of increasing the assessed value and reducing the tax rate, but is it known to many that improved property bears nearly the whole business?

MR. TROTTER—"I told you that Cholly's attentions to Emily Brown would never amount to anything." Mrs. Trotter—"Well, you were wrong again; they frightened Dick Faster into proposing at last, and Emily has accepted him."—Harper's Bazar. as against \$1.82 last year. We all

Vacant land is assessed at only from 20 to 40 per cent. of its value, while improved is assessed at from 60 to 70 per cent. of its value. What are the consequences? Not only do we suffer from being overtaxed on our improved property, but the inducements to hold land out of use are made better thereby, labor being necessarily idle.

Supposing we were to have all land taxed according to its value, exclusive about by the very fact that such a tax would make it unprofitable to hold land out of use?

WILLIAM JEFFERY. South Elizabeth, N. J.

No Bounties to Add to Taxes.

The wonderful increase of material wealth, which fairly distributed would make want almost disappear, the swollen and stolen fortunes, side by side with the sweat shops and beggars, the carnival of luxury and the discontent of labor, all indicate the dangers which threaten the republic and which we would avert. We urge no arbitrary remedy but make the safe and moderate demand conveyed in Emerson's wise words, "Give no bounties, make equal laws, secure life and property, and you need not give alms. Open the doors of opportunity to talent and virtue, and they will do themselves justice, and property will not be in bad hands."-People's Party Campaign Committee, 2d District, Chicago, 1894.

An Important Omission. At the eight-hour celebration in Brisbane, Queensland, the Typographical union's display in the procession represented Bellamy's allegorical coach. On a vehicle were comfortably seated three fat men, representing Rent, Interest and Profit, and a very brazenfaced young lady, flashily attired, representing Pleasure. Driving the coach was a man who indeed looked very grim and gaunt, emblematic of hunger. The coach was pulled along by the workers themselves in adapted costume.-Cleveland Citizen.

(Where was the representative of the taxes and monopoly?)-ED.

Taxing Bank Notes. The only financial measure which has been enacted by the Fifty-third congress, except the repeal of the pur-chasing clause of the Sherman act, became a law September 13. It was the bill introduced by Representative Cooper, of Indiana, to subject to state and municipal taxation the national bank notes and United States treasury notes, under the same provisions by which gold, silver and other money i taxed. It is left optional with the states to tax those heretofore exempt ed forms of money. [First catch your bank note.-Ep].

Raise the Taxes Off Our Backs. Give not your sermons, so long and so cold, Covered with sugar and rhetoric, and mould.

Give us our products free from all tax; Let land bear the burden, and Our Backs!

Then would true love in each vined cottag dwell: Wealth could not measure what Greed could Hearthstone and roof-tree unburdened from tax.
Tax-f.ee means heart-free; so
Get of

-Lemoore, Cal., "Radical"

A QUEER CASE.

The Witness' Account of the Quarrel Be-

tween Gobing and Gobang.
A man named Gobing was up before Texas police judge the other day charged with committing assault and battery upon the person of another individual named Gobang. A rather stupid witness was sworn and the following dialogue took place.

Judge-Did you see the quarrel? Witness-Yes, I seen it.

"Who struck the first blow?" "Gobing. He hit the other fellow, go bang!" smiting his right fist intothe palm of the other hand with a loud.

"Did Gobang hit him back?" "No, he didn't hit him in the back."

"Where did he hit him?" "He hit him in the face, go bing!"

Another fist pantomima; "Was that all?"

"All of Gobing?"

"No, all of the fight?"

"With Gobang?" "I'll go bang you if you don't an-

swer my question properly. Now tell a straight story of this affair." "Well, your honor, I stood talking: with him-

"With Gobing?" "No, with Gobang; and the other fel-

low came up and hit---"Gobang. "No. Gobang was the fellow that came up, and then it was go bing and

go bang! [more pantomime] first one and then the other. Then they clinched and went down, the other fellow on "Gobing?"

"No, Gobang. Then the police came, and, your honor, that is all I know

about it.' "Well it seems to have been a drawn rame, anyhow, from your account of t. You can go home, Gobing, and you, too, Gobang.

"And where shall I go?" asked the

"Go hangl"-Texas Siftings.

-Nimble-"Didn't it go awkward with you when you first attempted to pick a victim's pocket?" Quick—"Yes; but I soon got my hand in."-Norristown Herald.

The Oldest System of Telegraphy claims that church property should be exempt from taxation and in the next sentence approves of taxing it.—Rev. B. R. Phelps, in The Southern Churchman.

The Tax Rate.

To the Editor of the Morning Journal:

It has been announced that the New York city tax rate for 1894 will be \$1.79 as against \$1.82 last year. We all

Hall's Cutarrh Cure Is taken internally. Price 75c.

Because a man is industrious is no reason why we should choose him for an associate. Much as we admire the industry of a bee we do not care to cultivate his acquaintance.— Young Men's Era.

Don't Neglecta Cougn. Take Some Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar instanter. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

taxed according to its value, exclusive of any improvements, would it not result in the erecting of more buildings and thereby employing labor, brought and thereby employing labor, brought of sld gelegniel steek."

"PARKER uses a great deal of cologne, it seems to me. Awful bad form!" said Hawshins. "It would be in you," said Higks, "but its family pride with Parker. He comes of old colognial stock."—Harper's B

"GARLAND" Stoves and Ranges higher in price than the worthless imit Ask to see them.

He—"And am I really and truly the man you ever loved?" She—"Well—er never had it seem so easy before."—Indi "Tris," said the bachelor as he paid for

sewing on a button, "is what is meant by single tax."—Cleveland Plain Dealer. Every young man should be taught that he cannot win his spurs in a game of poker.

—Galveston News.

No amount of cultivation can make a thistle bear fruit.—Ram's Horn.

It is a pity that mirth is not as contagious

Fall Medicine

Is fully as important and as beneficial as Spring Medicine, for at this season there is great danger to health in the varying temperature, cold storms, malarial germs, and the prevalence of fevers and other serious diseases. All these may be avoided if the blood is kept pure, the digestion good, and the bodily health vigorous, by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Sarsaparilla "My little boy four-teen years old had a ures terrible scrofula bunch on his neck. A friend of mine said Hood's Sarsaparilla cured his of finite said flood s Sarsaparha cutch in little boy, so I procured a bottle of the medicine, and the result has been that the bunch has left his neck. It was so near the throat, that he could not have stood it much longer without relief." Mrs. INA Hood, 324 Thorndike St., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, 25c,

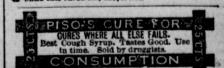
Ely's Cream Balm Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell.

Heals the Sores.



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TREES of GOLD plum, SPLENDOR prune, Van Burbank's 20 Million "new creations." STARK
Trees PREPAID evrywhere. SAFE ARRIVAL guaranteed. The "great nurseries" save you over HALF.
Millions of the best trees 70 years' experience can
grow: they "live longer and bear better." — Sec.
Mortom. STARK, B21, Louisiana, Mo., Rockport, HL.



Conditions That Confronted the Cleveland Administration-Benefits Accruing from Democratic Measures.

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: In the presidential con test of 1892, the battle was fought and won by the democratic party, almost upon the single issue of tariff reform. Upon the issue of re-duced tariff taxation, upon the necessaries of life, as against high protectionism, Mr. Cleveland was elected and the democracy restored to power. For the first time within a third of a century, the democratic party on March 4, 1893, controlled the presidency and both houses of the congress. Under these conditions, the country had much to expect of the great his-toric party now restored to power. How has the party kept faith with the people? What steps have been taken along the pathway of tariff reform? Has the democratic party but kept the word of promise to the ear and broken it to the hope; or has it made an earnest effort to make good every promise made in its platform and upon the hustings? This is the question now submitted to the peaceful arbi-

trament of the ballot.
"Give me your attention. my fellow-citizens, and I shall endeavor to show that the demo-cratic party has kept faith with those who intrusted it with power: that against monopo-lies, fostered and strengthened by more than a third of a century of republican legislation, long strides have been taken along the line of

true tariff reform.
"It must not be forgotten that at the close of President Cleveland's first term on the 4th of March, 1889, the republicans came into power the beneficiaries of four years of wise and economical administration of the government. Business conditions were favorable, the country was prosperous, and the annual revenues were little less than one hundred million dollars in excess of its expenditures. The question, as you will remember, then was: 'What shall we do with the surplus?' All this was the result of the able and economical policy and methods of President Cleveland and his political associates in cabinet and congress. Four years later, when the republicans retired from place and power, they left no such vexa-tious question as What shall be done with the surplus?' to torment the incoming democratic administration. Had the republican adminis-tion continued a month longer the necessity for issuing bonds in order to meet the current expenses of the government would have been escape from it. As it was, the evil day was only tided over by postponing the payment of matured governmental obligations. The present chairman of the committee of ways and means of the house of representatives has publicly made the statement that the last republican secretary of the treasury stated to that committee just prior to the close of the Harrison administration that additional income of fifty million dollars a year was

I beg you to mark the contrast. The re "I beg you to mark the contrast. The republican party at the inauguration of President Harrison was the heir to all that Cleveland and his party had achieved during four years of successful administration. As I have said, they found business conditions everywhere favorable, the treasury overflowing, the country prosperous. Four years later, on the 4th of March, 1893, the republican administration rating from power, leaving a depleted tion retired from power, leaving a depleted treasury, governmental obligations undis-charged, and the country upon the verge of bankruptcy.

"The all-important question now arises, what was the cause of this? Why surplus

revenues and business prosperity at the close of the democratic administration, and a bank-rupt treasury and the country staggering upon verge of financial ruin four years later, when the Harrison administration retired from power? It was, my fellow citizens, the logical the inevitable result of the enactment of the McKinley tariff law, a law that will take its place in history as the crowning act of 'the billion-dollar congress, both branches of which, as you know, were under republican control. The McKinley law increased tariff taxes upon the necessaries of life to a point far beyond the highest rate hitherto known to our his-tory. In its effect upon foreign importations, it was, in a large measure, a prohibitory tariff. ensumer the cost of all the necessities of life. How was this to be accomplished? Simply by so increasing the tariff tax as in many instances to absolutely prevent foreign competition. But this was not all. The McKinley law not only largely increased to the consumer the cost of all articles that enter into daily consumption, but it deprived the government of its accustomed revenues-revenues absolutely necessary to meet the daily and hourly expenses of the government. The importa-tions being cut off, of necessity the revenues were cut off. Is it to be wondered, then, that were cut off. Is it to be wondered, then, that under the operation of the McKinley law, the surplus left by the Cleveland administration disappeared and a deficit threatened our national treasury? Thus, as you will see, the inevitable effect of the McKinley law was, first, to increase to the purchaser the cost of his goods, and in the second place, to deprive the government of revenues absolutely necessary

"Now, my fellow citizens, it is not difficult to understand why it was that the heritage of the second administration of President Cleveland from its republican predecessor was a depleted treasury. It must not be forgotter that one provision of the McKinley law required the annual payment of a bounty to the sugar planters for a long term of years. This bounty exceeded in its aggregate for the last fiscal year the enormous sum of twelve million dollars. The enormity of this legislation I will not now discuss. It has at the ballot box received the unmistakable condemnation of the

to meet its current expenses.

"I have now given in hurried review thing of the conditions that confronted the in coming democratic administration on the 4th of March, 1893, and of the ill-advised legisla-tion that brought to this sad condition the treasury and country. You cannot have for-gotten how earnestly President Cleveland and his political associates addressed themselves to the task of making good their promises to reduce taxation, nor can you have forgotten the unfortunate conditions prevailing at the time this great work was inaugurated. Business was paralyzed, the workshops were closed, the great army of wage-earners in enforced idleness and poverty and want the com mon lot. It is no figure of speech to say that, literally, men were 'begging their brothers of

the earth to give them leave to toil.' "Bear in mind, that this was the actual condition while the McKinley law was still in force, and before an arm had been lifted by the ocratic congress to change the existing. These are the stubborn facts with which the republican leaders are now confronted. What is their answer? What explanation do they give you as to this terrible condition ousiness industries under the McKinley law, their own darling enactment? They can-not deny the fact that these conditions sprang into existence under the McKinley law, but they tell you they were the result of a want of confidence felt by the country in the democratic party. As this has been the burden of their complaint in the press and upon the stump, let it have careful examination. What is their charge? That the financial depression nder which the country was staggering when the democracy came into power, was caused by an apprehension—a fearful foreboding upon the part of the American people—that President Cleveland and his party were incompetent to administer the government, and that all business was to suffer derangement, if not paralysis, by the threatened reduction of tariff taxation. I beg you to reflect upon this assumption for one moment. Who elected assumption for one moment. Who elected Cleveland and solemnly declared that after almost a lifetime of republican misrule, all branches of the government should again pass under democratic control? Have you forgotten that the American people, by a plurality of one hundred and thirty-two in the electoral college, elected Cleveland over his republican competitor? Have you forgotten that his popular vote exceeded that of Harrison three hundred and eighty thousand? And yet, notwithstanding the fact that the people revenues with which to meet the current experience of the manufacture of the result of the victous republican log-like instead of itself, and the passage of the passage of the passage of the passage of the revenues with which to meet the current experience.

by this unprecedented majority elected Cleve-land, you are told that the people at once, and before his inauguration, distrusted him. You are told that the people immediately contem-plated with approximately properties. plated with apprehension and alarm what they had themselves achieved at the ballot box. In addition to this you are told that the sad con-dition existing at the close of the Harrison administration was the result of apprehension upon the part of the American people that the democratic president and congress would en-deavor to 'tinker with the tarin'. With the beneficiaries of high protection any attempt to reduce taxation is always 'tinkering with the tariff.' The object of protection, as you know, is to enable the producer to sell his goods at an increased price over what he would be otherwise able to secure in the open market. The higher the tariff. of necessity. the higher the price charged the consumer. In order to shield themselves from the responsi-bility of the evils brought upon the country by the enactment of the McKinley law, republican orators and papers declared these evils the result, not of what the repub-licans had done, but of what the democrats might possibly do. In other words, in order to escape condemnation for the evils resulting from their own vicious legislation republicans are driven to the assumption that the people shrank with horror from the con-templated tariff reform for which they had so earnestly and emphatically declared at the polls. Can a more monstrous assumption be imagined? It is one that discredits the intelligence of the American people. Both at the elections of 1890 and of 1892, the McKinley law had been condemned. In the light of hi facts, then, does any sane man believe that a depleted treasury, and almost bankrupt coun-try, resulted from a fear that a democratic congress might do exactly what it had been elected to do—reform the tariff and lessen to the people the cost of the necessaries of life? No, my fellow-citizens, I trust you will not be deceived. The enforced idleness which has brought sorrow to so many hearts and hearth-stones was the direct result of what a republican congress had done, and not of what it was feared the incoming democratic congress might do. The people were neither taken by surprise nor alarmed by the bold declaration in President Cleveland's inaugural in favor of reduced taxation. Tariff reform had been the shibboleth during the campaign. As I have said, both in the piatform and in debate, it was the battle cry of the supporters of Cleveland and the democratic party. The people de-manded a reform of the tariff, and the declar-ation by the president, and the bill passed by

happily emerging.
"Bear in mind that from March 4, 1861, until that it could place a single law upon your stat-ute books. For all of the legislation during that period which has brought in its train financial disaster, monopoly, combinations and 'trusts.' the republican party is alone responsible. And yet by republican orators we re condemned in one breath that we have done too much, and in the next that we have not accomplished more. Is it not unreason-able to demand that a democratic congress in a single year repeal all of the ill-advised enact-ments of a third of a century of republican domination?

the house of representatives at the late session, but voiced the will of the people as declared at the ballot box. Again, my country-

hold to a just accountability the republican leaders who are solely responsible for the ter-rible condition from which the country is now

"I come now to consider the question as to how far the democratic party has redeemed its promises—how well it has kept faith with the people. It promised a reduction of the ex-penditures of the government. This promise has been made good by a reduction of the ex-penditures of twenty-eight millions of dollars over those of the previous year, when the ex-ecutive and the senate were republican. In this connection, it must be remembered also that the sum appropriated by the present democratic congress for pensions exceeded by twenty millions that appropriated for the same purpose by the republican billion-dollar con-

"Have you forgotten that the entire extra session of congress, convened soon after President Cleveland's inauguration, was consumed in repealing the Sherman law, passed by a republican congress and approved by a republican president? This ill-advised enactment, which, in a large measure, destroyed silver money as part of our circulating medium results in the moment it crossed the threshold of that chamber, I can only wonder that it ever became a law. Firmly believing, as 1 do, that beneficial results must follow its passage, I rejoice with you in its trimoney as part of our circulating medium results must follow its passage, I rejoice with you in its trimoney as part of our circulating medium results in the moment is crossed the threshold of that chamber, I can only be in the moment is crossed the threshold of that chamber, I can only be in the moment is crossed the threshold of that chamber, I can only be in the moment is crossed the threshold of that chamber, I can only be in the moment is crossed the threshold of that chamber, I can only be in the moment is crossed the threshold of that chamber, I can only be in the moment is crossed the threshold of that chamber, I can only be in the moment is crossed the threshold of that chamber, I can only be in the moment is crossed the threshold of that chamber, I can only be in the moment is crossed the threshold of the control of the moment is crossed the threshold of the moment is crossed that the moment is crossed the moment i was, in a large measure, a prohibitory tariff.

money as a part of our circulating medium, required the annual purchase of fifty-four million of its authors was to give the annual purchase of fifty-four million ounces of silver bullion, and this at an anhim, at his own sweet will, to increase to the | nual cost of little less than fifty million dollars, and the bullion thus purchased was, as you know, heaped up as so much merchandise in the vaults of the treasury. The great republican leader, Senator Sherman, the author of the bill, voted for the repeal of the purchasing clause indicated, candidly confessing that the law had not met the expectations of those who enacted it, and that its longer continuance who enacted it, and that its longer continuance upon the statute books would prove disastrous to the country. Thus you will see that the democratic administration and congress, at the outset, were confronted with the necessity of repealing legislation which, by the confession of republican leaders, had only brought financial disaster.

"What further has the democratic congress accomplished? By its platform and the utter-ances of its candidates, the democratic party stood pledged to the repeal of the odious fed eral election laws. These laws, placed upon our statute books when the republican party was in the heyday of power, provided for the interposition of armed deputy United States marshals at the polls. It would be difficult to conceive of legislation more hostile to the spirit of our free institutions or more de-structive of the rights of the elector. For years they had stood a constant menace to the freedom of the ballot-box. By the act of the democratic congress, approved by a demo-cratic president, these enactments, like republiean force bills and the old federal alien and sedition laws, have become things of the past. It will excite the wonder of those who come after us how laws, so hateful and tyrannical ould ever have received the approval of the

American congress. "The democratic congress has increased the tax from ninety cents to one dollar and ten cents per gallon on distilled spirits. This will increase government revenues annually twenty millions of dollars. Do you in the inerest of the whisky trust desire this law repealed? The democratic congress has placed a tax on playing cards, which as you know, were untaxed under the McKinley law. This will bring to the treasury three million dollars per annum. Do you wish this provision of the new law repealed, and the old law restored? If so, your pathway of duty is clear. Vote to return to congress the republican law-makers who opposed the tariff upon playing-cards and the increased tax upon whisky.

"But again, what has this democratic congress accomplished? You will bear in mind that the 'billion-dollar congress' controlled by the republicans created more than twelve hundred new federal offices at a total annual cost to the people of more than two million dollars. The present democratic congress, by a series of wise and well-considered enact-ments, greatly simplified and improved ad-ministrative methods in the several departments of the government by means of which more than six hundred useless federal offices have been abolished and governmental expenses thereby lessened annually to the extent of near one million dollars.

"One section of the democratic tariff bill just

enacted provides for the payment of an income tax. Individual incomes of less than four thou-sand dollars are wholly exempt from this tax. Savings banks and building and loan associations are exempt from this tax. This wise exemption is in the interest of small investors and depositors. Upon other corporations and upon individual incomes exceeding that amount a tax of two per cent is to be collected. As this feature of the bill has encountered flerce hostility both from republican legislators and press. tions at once arise: Is this a just enactment? Was it necessary? Its enactment became a necessity because of the bankrupt condition in which the passage of the McKinley law and the extravagance of the republican congress had plunged the country. Its enactment was the logical result of the vicious republican leg-islation that had brought a deficit instead of

or possibly increasing to the people the cost of the necessaries of life by tariff taxation, or by imposing a moderate tax upon the earnings of the wealth of the country. The democratic party was solemnly pledged to the reduction of taxation upon the necessities of life. This pledge could be made good, and sufficient governmental revenues at the same time secured, only by the imposition of the tax I have indicated. Just in proportion as the burdens of taxation were removed from the shoulders of the poor, they were to rest upon those more A democratie congress re able to bear them. moved the tax wholly from salt, from lumber, from binding twine, from agricultural implements, and greatly reduced the tax upon cot ton and woolen goods, and other articles of daily use. How was this to be made good to the treasury? A democratic congress thought it wise to do so by a tax upon annual incomes exceeding four thousand dollars. This enact-ment was to remain in force only for the verice

of five years.

"I submit to you now the question, 40 you desire the immediate repeal of this law! Did republican senators and members represent your interests when they voted against this law? You must bear in mind that the aggregate wealth of this country exceeds the enorget. gate wealth of this country exceeds the enormous sum of sixty-five billion dollars. The question I ask you now is, whether it is not just that a portion of the revenues necessary to meet the expenses of the government should be collected from the earnings of the vast sum I have mentioned? In other words, shall gov-ernmental expenditures be met in part by a tax upon the earnings of wealth or shall it all spring from taxes imposed upon consumption? It is said this tax is odious—inquisitorial. All taxes are more or less odious and inquisitorial. Public necessity is the only justification for any form of taxation. It has been truly said: 'The necessities of governtruly said: ment are the beginning and ending of just thxation.' But you have been told that this tax cannot be collected. This statement rests upon the assumption that men of wealth, the factors in the great marts, are dis-honest. It assumes that men of affairs will risk the pains and penalties of perjury, rather than disclose to the proper officer their annual income. This assumption is not only an insult to American manhood, but is disproved by the facts of history. During the period of eight years extending from 1862 to 1870, the revenues derived from incomes alone fell but a triffe short of three hundred and fifty million dollars. I repeat the inquiry, is it not just that some portion of the burdens of taxation should rest upon the accumulations of wealth, men, I beg of you not to be deceived, but to sity to human existence? The expenditures of the national government are necessarily great, and annually increasing with the growth of the country. The income tax is one of the meth-"Bear in mind that from March 4, 1861, until the innegrative necessities of government. Do you desire its immediate repeal? If so, elect a March, 1893, there was no single moment that the democratic party controlled the presidency and both houses of congress, never a moment that the could place a single law upon your stationary to the democratic party controlled the presidency and both houses of congress, never a moment that it could place a single law upon your stationary to the following the factories of the income tax is of t sumption.

"I now ask your attention to a consideration of other sections of the tariff bill which has passed both the house and the senate and is now the law of the land. I state to you, in all candor, that it is not all that I desired. There never was a moment that I would not gladly have given the casting vote in the senate in favor of the tariff bill as it passed the house of representatives. From the beginning I have been a firm believer in the doctrine of free raw material. But it must not be forgotten that while the house of representatives contained a democratic majority of near one hundridge. tained a democratic majority of near one hundred, our majority was but one in the senate. In fact, with every state fully represented in that body, there would probably have been no democratic majority at all. The senate con-tained but forty-four democrats, and with the republican senators voting solidly against the republican senators voting solidly against the bill at every stage, it can easily be seen that in a body so nearly balanced tariff reform had no easy battle to fight. At one critical moment of the struggle the bill was only saved by the casting vote of the presiding officer of the senate. I have thus gone somewhat into describe in order that the context and the senate in the senate. tails in order that you may realize somethin of the difficulties under which the present law was enacted. Recalling as I do the hosfollow its passage, I rejoice with you in its tri-umph, and that the McKinley law is no longer upon our statute books. In determining the merits of the present tariff law comparison should be made, not with an ideal tariff bill. but with existing law-the McKinley law then in force. What then are some of the contrasts between the law just enacted and the McKinley law which it has displaced? Let me state few of them: The McKinley law gave to the sugar planters a bounty of two cents per pound upon their product. This was to extend for a period of fifteen years from the passage of the bill. It was paid out of the treasury of the United States, and amounted during the last year to the enormous sum of twelve millions of dollars. The tariff bill just passed by a democratic congress repealed this sugar bounty, and removed from the statute books this odious class legislation. It was enacted by a republican congress, and every republican senator and representative voted against the bill providing for its repeal. I submit to you now the question, are you in favor of the renow the question, are you in tayor of the re-enactment of this bounty? Is it your desire that it again find its place upon the statute book? If so, vote to return to the national congress the republican leaders who struggled so earnestly against its repeal.
"Now, fellow-citizens, you have before you

something of what a democratic congress has accomplished—something of the manner in which it has kept faith with the people. Tarthe repeal of the corn laws of England, by which the people were permitted to eat untaxed bread, the world has witnessed no such parliamentary struggle against monopoly and privilege. It is your battle that has been fought, and you are the beneficiaries of the victory which has been achieved. victory which has been achieved. It has literally been a struggle of the people against the monopoly and greed fostered and made powerful by more than thirty years of republican legislation. The combinations and 'trusts,' now the curse of our people, have only been made possible by the high protective tariffs which have enriched the few at the expense of the many. Under and solely because of high protection, colors all fortunes have accomplished. protection, colossal fortunes have accumulated which are a menace to our free institutions.
The men who control the 'trusts' and unlawful combinations against trade have been from the beginning the beneficiaries of high tariff— the determined advocates of the McKinley law. The time had come, and fully come, when such legislation should cease. The people so decreed. By the popular edict, the republican party—under whose evil auspices had sprung class legislation and the trusts and conspiracies which logically follow high protection—passed from power. It was not to be expected that the individual recipients of the benefits of pro tection would sit idly by when the attempt was being made to reduce the tariff, and lessen the burdens of taxation. The struggle was long and doubtful. It was literally organized privlege monopoly and greed upon the one side and the unorganized people upon the other. I, repeat, that with the single exception I have mentioned, a more desperate parliamentary struggle has never been known to our English

speaking people.

"The new tariff law is now upon the statute book. He who runs may read, that business conditions are even now more favorable; the fires have been lighted in our workshops: the wage-earner is no longer in enforced idleness, and light is breaking upon our commercial pathway. Under the beneficent operations of low tariff, the evils fostered by McKinleyism will disappear, and our country enter upon a career of unexampled prosperity. The prac-tical question for your determination is, shall this law be administered by its enemies or by its friends. If you believe that for the first time in a third of a century you have been taken into the account in the preparation of a tariff bill, and that your interests lie along the plane of the low taxation? have indicated, then name of the low taxation. have indicated, then I need hardly remind you of the imperative necessity of holding up the arms and strengthening the hands of those who have wrought out this great reform. History will but repeat itself, and the prosperity that followed the passage of the Walker tariff—the low tariff of 1846—will as surely follow that which has just been enested."

RETURNING PROSPERITY. improvement in Business Since the Pas-

sage of the New Tariff Bill Special reports from the most important industrial and trade centers of nine great states west of the Alleghanies all concur substantially in saying that there has been a decided improvement in business since the tariff bill assumed its final shape and

became assured. In some localities the drought has affected trade rather seriously, but the people know that the democrats are not to blame for that, whatever republican stumpers may say. From most points the reports are decidedly favorable, from others they are only moderately so, while from some they are positively rosy. About the only case of blues is reported from South Bend, Ind. Even there the worst that can be said is that industrial inactivity is anticipated after a busy summer. The story is told in one sentence: "While nearly all of the larger factories have had big forces at work all summer, it is understood that in several instances these forces are not as large now and the prospect is that they will be smaller by the beginning or middle of winter."

This is the very worst reported from any point by correspondents who were specially cautioned to state facts without bias or coloring. From some points of great importance, St. Louis for instance, the reports are that business has not been better at this season for years. Taken all together, the reports show, to state it very moderately, that from Pennsylvania to Colorado and from the Ohio river to Canada business has already improved, the volume of trade is larger, and industrial establishments are doing much more than they were from four to six months ago. There was no such improvement in so short a time after the panic of 1873, when there was no tariff reform and the republicans had things all their own way.

And the clearing house returns confirm for the whole country the reports of correspondents for this great central group of states. Outside of New York the clearings were greater in both August and September than they were in the same months last year, averaging about sixteen percent. greater for the two months. They were less than in 1891 and 1892, it is true, though not so very much less than in 1891. But those were the boom years preceding the panic, when speculation ran high, credits were greatly expanded and clearings were consequently large beyond precedent. The volume of business as indicated by the clearings is already up to the average for some years before the speculative

boom. In the above statement the New York clearings are not considered. There there is still a much smaller volume apparently than there was a year ago. But that is due in part to a smaller volume of stock transactions, and in part to the fact that the clearings of these transactions are now made through the stock exchange clearing house and do not appear in the regular bank clearings. There is reason to believe that the volume of strictly mercantile business is increasing in New York, as it is in most other cities.

There is no room at all for doubt that the country is once more on the up grade and making rapid advance on the road to prosperity. No such early and rapid recovery from panie depression has occurred since 1857 and 1858, when the country was nearer to free trade than at any time since the first decade of the century .- Chicago Herald.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

-The trouble with McKinley is that he doesn't realize that he is running several years behind his emer-

gency.-N. Y. World.

---Western workingmen are being informed by Gov. McKinley that as long as the McKinley law, so-called, was in effect they always had something in their dinner buckets. So they did-it was the bottom and was readily found.-Chicago Times.

-It will be borne in mind that the big boom in Argentine wool, owing to our new tariff laws, means a cor responding increase in the demand for American wool, as we do not produce the quality of wool sent us from that country and import it chiefly for mixture with native wools.-Detroit Free Press.

---Gov. McKinley is making another blunder. The people like leaders of positiveness and conviction. He should be one thing or another as to the silver question. He has been on all sides of it, as the popular wind seemed to blow. To go no further back than last summer, he was then making speeches denouncing the president for not calling congress together sooner for the purpose of repealing the Sherman law, the same law for repealing which he is now denouncing congress .- Louisville Courier-Journal.

--- Gov. McKinley need expect no sympathy from the "western laborers" whom he piteously represents as "robbed of employment" by the democratic party. The western laborer is very largely the farmer, and if the farmer has any less employment or worse prospects, on the whole, than in 1892 it will remain for Mr. McKinley to point them out. And in addition to these things the farmer is now preparing to enjoy the cheap and clothing and other necessities of life which McKinley affects to despise so much.—Kansas City Times.

-There are the usual shrieks from the McKinley organs concerning the banquet of the London chamber of commerce, where Chairman Wilson was the guest of honor. The fact that the guest warned his hosts that the American people were lowering the tariff wall about our country not so much to let foreign trade in, as to let their own trade out and to get access to the markets of the world, is something that the McKinley brethren entirely ignore. That an American statesman should be applauded by English merchants is enough for them. That is the sum of all wickedness and disloyalty. - Boston Herald.

CONSUMERS BENEFITED.

The New Wool Tariff Alone Makes an Amnual Net Difference of \$113,000,000.

If the benefits of taking the duties off wool are as great as the advocates of free raw materials, with moderate duties on manufactured goods, expect them to be, we shall not have to wait long for free coal and free iron ore. We think it well to call attention to the actual prospective results of the change in the duties on wool and woolen goods. During the year ending June 30, 1893, which is the latest period for which the full statistics have been completed, the total value of raw wool imported into the United States was \$18,416,884.92, on which were collected duties to the amount of \$8,159,453.49. The duties of rice desired. Place in a porcelain which have been abolished varied from 10 cents per pound to 36 cents per pound, and there were no less than fourteen different rates applying to the various grades of raw wool. As a consequence of making the imported wool absolutely free to the manufacturers and relieving them of the payment of over \$8,000,000 per year, the duties on manufactured goods have been somewhat reduced, and we present herewith a statement prepared by Deputy Appraiser Schoenhof, of New York, which will enable our readers to understand what reduction may be looked for in the cost to the people of the principal articles of wearing apparel, carpets, etc., while duties averaging 45 per cent. protect the American manufacturer against any danger from injury by reason of lower wages paid to the operatives in European countries: 1892-93

Import value, duty paid 72,441,000 1889-90. Census year, domestic manufactures: Census year, domestic manufactures
Woolen goods. \$133.577,000
Worsted goods. 79,194,000
Hosiery and knit
goods. \$67,241,000
Deduct cotton
hosiery. 17,000,000
Carpets. 47,770,000 Value of domestic manufactures. Add 33¼ per cent. to cover whole-sale and retail profits...... Cost of wool manufactures to consumers.
Cost of wool manufactures under senate bill on same amounts:
Importations......\$36.993,000
Duty. 45 per cent.......16,665,000 53.658,000 Value of domestic manufactures \$310,000,000, reduced from an average of 100 per cent. duty to 45 per cent.rate as a result of free wool......224,525,000 278,183,000 Add 331/4 per cent. as prof-

If these figures are accurate, and they are the most trustworthy that to absorb all the oil possible. Remove can be obtained, here is a proposed and possible saving of \$2 for every man, woman and child in these United States. According to this calculation the account with the people is as fol-

Total loss of revenue...... Reduction in price of goods to consumers -Hartford Times.

A DEMOCRATIC ALLY.

McKinley Sounds the Keynote of Democratic Success. "What we want, democrats or republicans, is plenty of work and

wages." These were the words of Gov. McKinley at Indianapolis, and the little Napoleon must be credited with having in these few words made a better democratic speech than any other man of national repute has yet offered to the listening people of the country. The common verdict will be that even the eloquent and logical effort of Senator Voorhees, which briefly preceded that of the Ohio governor, was weaker appeal for the principles of democracy than was that embodied in the single sentence above quoted. It is the concise statement of a great and impressive truth.

When the republican party found its

way back to power in 1890, there was plenty of work and wages were good. There was an abundance of money in the United States treasury; business was flourishing and general prosperity pervaded the affairs of the country. But immediately afterward the Mc-Kinley bill became a law and the inevitable results of its practical operations manifested themselves in a retrograde movement all along the line. Business was prostrated and the depressing effect extended to every branch of industry. The contents of the treasury were dissipated in extravagance, and popular indignation showed itself by restoring democracy to power in 1892.

As the direct result of this movement the iniquitous McKinley laws were repealed, despite the power of centralized wealth to uphold them, and at once the revival of all our material interests set in. Idle factories, mills and furnaces started up. Business is revived. The evils springing from pernicious legislation have been largely overcome. The conditions which afford "plenty of work and wages" are restored. They were brought about despite the most strenuous efforts of republican statesmanship; a ract that no one understands better than does Gov. McKinley himself. - Detroit Free Press.

-Every pretective measure directly invites to speculation before it becomes a law, while it is pending in congress. Witness the recent speculation in sugar and whisky. It encourages speculation after it become a law. It puts certain indus-tries on a false and artificial basis. It first puts up prices and then stimulates to excessive and unbalanced production, which necessarily ends in collapse of prices and panic. - Chicago Herald.

-McKinley professes to create wealth by interfering with the ownership of labor's fruits-by taking from one man and giving to another.-St. Louis Republic.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-- Spiced Cranberries. -- Five pounds of cranberries, three and a half pounds of brown sugar, scant pint of vinegar, two tablespoons of cinnamon and allspice, one tablespoon of cloves. Cook slowly, two hours. Nice with meats. -Housekeeper.

-Peach Butter.-Take fully ripe peaches, peel and pit them, and cook till they become a thick marmalade. Then add a very little sugar and place the kettle upon the back of the stove till the fruit is quite solid. While still hot, pack in stone jars and keep in a cool place.-Good Housekeeping.

-Queen's Rice Bake.-Boil in double boiler until almost done the quantity pudding dish, adding a goodly quantity of butter, sufficient milk to thoroughly moisten. Cover the top with a layer of grated or thinly pared cheese. Bake until brown.-N. Y. Observer. -Raised Cake.-One cupful of raised

dough, one cupful of molasses, one cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of butter, one cupful of sour milk, a little grated nutmeg, a cupful of raisins, a teaspoonful of soda, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful of mace, one teaspoonful of clove, three and one-half cupfuls of flour. Bake slowly.

-Boiled Sponge Cake.—Six eggs. Beat whites first; then add yolks, and beat. very light; three-quarters of a pound of granulated sugar, one-half pound of flour, one gill of water, juice of one lemon. Boil sugar and water together until clear, pour into the beaten eggs, beating well until cool; then add flour and lemon juice. Bake in square sheets, and cover with boiled icing .- N. Y. Ledger.

-Preserves .- For cherry or strawberry preserves allow a pound of sugar to a pint of fruit and cook each pint separately, setting on the back of the stove until the sugar dissolves, and allowing to come to a boil slowly. Then cook quickly until smooth and shinybeing careful not to stir. The advantage of cooking in such small quantities is that one can shake the vessel when it seems necessary to stir.-Farm, Field and Fireside.

-Deviled Fish.-Half a pound of any cold, boiled, flaky fish; shred fine; mix one tablespoonful of flour with a little milk, and stir it into a gill of boiling milk; add a dessertspoonful of butter, and remove from the fire; pour over the fish; add also two yolks of hardboiled eggs mashed fine, a tablespoonful of finely minced parsley, and salt and cayenne pepper to taste; fill clean scallop shells with the mixture, brush over with beaten egg, cover with crumbs and brown-United Presbyterian.

-Sardine Sandwiches.-Drain off the oil, and lay the sardines on soft paper the head, tail and skin, pick over with a silver knife and fork, remove all bones and mince fine. For a box of sardines use the juice of a small lemon and one or two tablespoonfuls of good salad oil or melted butter, a dash of \$27,942,453 49 it is not necessary. Spread bread or sandwich.-Boston Budget.

Give Cobwebby Garnitures Your Personal

Since even a duchess is not above superintending the process of washing her laces, there is no reason why any woman should slight this bit of cleansing work, which will keep in good condition the webby garnitures costing these days quite as much as the gowns they are lavished on.

Miles of laces is sown upon summer frocks this season. The heavy torchons and substantial meshed laces which deck bright chintzes and ginghams may go to and from the laundry a whole season and look none the worse for a little rough handling. But filmy lace trimmings, which are choice and expensive, must receive personal attention from their owner when the time for cleaning arrives. Some society women, rather than trust their laces to cleansing establishments, with their own jeweled fingers give them the delicate care necessary.

Laces may be bleached by exposing them to the sunlight in soapsuds. Afterward dry the points by pinning to a cloth. They are next rubbed with a sponge dipped in soapsuds of glycerine soap. One side should be cleaned, then the other. To remove the soap rinse in clear water, in which a little alum is dissolved.

The wrong side of the lace should be dampened with a sponge dipped in rice water; then it is ironed, and each flower raised with an ivory stick. When not much soiled lace may be

cleaned by the use of bread crumbs. Valenciennes should be folded a regular length, inclosed in a sack of fine linen and soaked for about twelve hours in olive oil. Afterward boil the sack containing the lace for fifteen minutes in water, to which pure soap has been added in slices. Rinse well, dip in thin rice water, and pin down the lace to dry, iron under a muslin

cloth. Butter-colored laces, and those with a tinge of cream, require to be boiled for sixty minutes in soapy bluing water, then take out and boil twice again, always in fresh water. The third time leave the bluing out of the water. Afterward the lace should be put in gum water, having a little brandy and alum dissolved in it. Then powder lightly with sulphur flour and iron

when damp.
A trick of the French maid, which obviates the necessity of cleansing lace often, is to cover the delicate garniture with silver paper when folding gowns away .-- Boston Globe.

A Near Approac'a.

Little Girl-Did you ever dream of being in Heaven?

Little Boy-No, not 'xactly, but I dreamt once that I was right in the middle of a big apple dumpling .- Good

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

DAVID OVERMYER. of Shawnee county. Lieutenant Governor SIDNEY G. COOKE of Dickinson county. J. D. M'CLEVERTY, of Bourbon county. Secretary of State, E. J. HERNING, of Sumner county. Attorney General, JAMES M'KINSTREY, of Reno county.
Auditor,
W. E. BANKS, of Russell county. BARNEY LANTRY. of Chase county.
Superintendant of Public Itstruction
MILES H. WYCKOFF. of Atchison county. Congressman at Large,
JOSEPH G. LOWE,
of Washington county.
For Congressman, 4th District,
T. J. O'NEILL, of Osage county. DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET,

For Representative, J. L. COCHRAN. For Clerk of the District Court, A. LEHNHERR. For Probate Judge, S. E. YOEMAN. For County Attorney, J. T. BUTLER. For County Superintendent,
GEO. SWAINHART.
For County Commissioner, 2d Dist.
J. P. KUHL. FALLS TOWNSHIP TICKET.

WM. MARTIN, SR. For Treasures, L. W. HILLERT. For Clerk. L. M. SWOPE. For Justices of the Peace. C. W. WHITE.
For Constables,
W. C. HARVEY
and M. A. RICHARDS.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democratic party of Kansas, in convention assembled, declares its abiding faith in the eternal principles of Democracy, among which are:

Strict construction of public powers, to the end that the government may not be subverted and liberty menaced by constant assumption of unauthorized powers by public functionaries.

sumption of unauthorized powers by public functionaries.

Local self government, the largest personal liberty consistent with the protection of rights, unyielding hostility to all forms of centralization, constant distrust of power, rigid economy in public affairs.

We endorse the wise and patriotic action of President Cleveland, and the efforts of all true Democrats in executive and legislative stations in all that they have done to carry out the principles of the last Chicago platform. The administration assumed control of the government at a time when Republican extravagance, profligacy and dishonesty had left the public treasury exposed to bankruptcy, beset with trials and perplexities, rarely experienced by statesmen, the direct results of the wasteful extravagance and infamous legislation of the Republican party. But it has met every responsibility, braved every periland risen equal to every emergency.

But it has met every responsibility, braved every peril and risen equal to every emergency.

We endorse and reaffirm the declaration of principles as announced by the Democratic national convention on the 22nd of June, 1892, at Chicago, especially the provisions of the platform which declare that "We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of a great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional right to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only, and demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered," and we demand such speedy legislation along the lines of tariff reduction as expressed in the Wilson bill and the last national Democratic platform as will lift the load now burdening the industeries of the land, lend new life to business, and open new avenues to labor.

Believing that wealth should bear a fare share of the public taxation we favor an income tax as opposed to the indirect burdens of tariff taxation, and hail with decight the action of a Democratic Congress in adopting that feature as a part of our system of taxation.

We again declare in favor of a bimetallic

that feature as a part of our system of tax-ation.

We again declare in favor of a bimetallic currency and the free coinage of both gold and silver upon equal terms at a fair ratio and without discrimination, to the end that the growth of the currency may keep pace with the growth of business, and that the debtor may not be met with constantly re-ducing values for the products of labor. We favor, however, a ratio of 16 to 1, and that all currency be kept at a parity, and of equal value.

favor, however, a ratio of 16 to 1, and that all currency be kept at a parity, and of equal value.

We favor a sufficient appropriation by Congress to thorously test the question of irrigation in western Kansas.

We reccomend the establishment by our government of a non-partisah national commission on immigration, to examine into the cause and effect of foreign pauper immigration, and to devise some efficient means of securing to American wage earners some of the protection that has in years past been so lavishly bestowed by the Republican party upon party beneficiaries.

Recognizing that a fundamental principle of our government is religious liberty, we denounce any party or association which attempts to make religious convictions a test or qualification for office. Total seperation of church and state must ever be maintained. Recognizing as we do, the legal rights of capital and labor, of corporations and individuals, we approve of such legislation—national and state—as will preserve the just rights of capital and fair compensation for labor, both must be in harmony and each must respect the rights of the other and the law must protect them both.

We affirm the natural and legal right of all wage earners to organize themselves beaccably together for the protection of

We affirm the natural and legal right of all wage earners to organize themselved peaceably together for the protection of their rights and the advancement of their special vocations, and condemn as autocratic tyrantical and vicious the spirit that would be applied to the spirit that would be a special vocations and content of the spirit that would be a spirit that

their rights and the advancement of their special vocations, and condemn as autocratic, tyrantical and vicious the spirit that would deny that right.

We congratulate the Democrats of Kansas upon the election of Hon. John Martin to the Senate of the United States, commend his fidelity to the interests of the people and his course in the United States Senate.

The Democratic party in the future as in the past, favors liberal pensions to all loyal and deserving ex-soldiers, in recognition for their loyalty and devotion to their country, and the present commissioner of pensions is entitled to the thanks of all deserving soldiers for his efforts to make a deserved pension a badge of honor.

We favor theimprovement of public roads, and the passage of reasonable laws necessary to accomplish such result

We demand the repeal of all laws authorizing the issue of bonds for any purpose other than public buildings and free bridges upon public roads.

Owing to the vastly changed condition of our people since the adoption of our State constitution, we are in favor of a constitutional convention, to the end that many evils may be abolished and many wants provided for. Pending the meeting of a constitutional convention and considering the fact that the shameful delay in the administration of public justice in the supreme judicial tribunal of justice, we are in favor of just legislative action in the way of assistance to the Supreme Court as will guaranteeto litigants a specify decision in their cases.

The Democracy of Kaussa again demand a resubmission of the prohibitory amendment to the vote of the electors of the commonwealth, believing that experience from year

to year since its adoption has demonstrated that it was the work of foily and faraticismithat it has not in the slightest degree lesson; ed the evils of intemperance and has been the fruitful parent of fraud, bribery, perjury and official corruption, and in lieu thereof we favor a system of high license and local option and demand the repeal of the iniquitious laws passes for the purpose of carrying into practical effect the purpose and intent of said amendment.

We oppose woman sufrage as tending to destroy the home and the family, the true basis of political safety, and express the home that the helpmeet and guardian of the family sanctuary may not be drarged from the modest purity of self-imposed seclusion to be thrown unwillingly into the unfeminine places of political strife.

The disgraceful board proceedings of the last election, worthy of the palmiest days of carpetbag corruption, resulting as it did in the unlawful larceny of the lower House of the Legislature, as also the subsequent disgraceful proceedings of both Populist and Republican parties deserve the patriotic attention and coademnation of the people.

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKERS.

	OCTOBE	CLICK.	
	OCT.	MARTIN.	PLAC
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	25	V	Vellington

ATTENTION, DEMOCRATS. An adjourned meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee will be held at the Derrick office in Strong City, Kansas, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, October 20th, 1894. The attendance of all the nominees of the also specially requested. The object of children and parents. of the meeting will be made known at that time. C. W. WHITE. A. F. FRITZE, Chairman.

Secretary. Vote the Democratic ticket from top to bottom.

Ed. Waterberry, of Emporia, the Macaulay of the Topeka war, has climbed off the hearse, and will not support S. M. Scott, the Populist nominee for Congress,-Kansas City Star.

After thirty years of Republicanism, resulting in almost total ruin to the business of the country, it was of State of the United States, answers not expected that it could pick up in the question for the Democrats, Eliot eighteen months. But the Democrats have started the good work.

Tom Morgan is gradually approach ing the capacity it requires to get up an eight-page newspaper, but we'll wager that he has to spend a little of the "stuff" he earns in his position as Uncle Sam's postmaster at Eureka to do it.—Larned Eagle Optic.

When the women of Kansas shall all elections within this State will they this is probably the most brilliant pabecome more robust, and the men less per in the magazine. It is clear and

You bet, he will.

and not equal, suffrage that will have other articles, by Father Smith, will been secured? The carpet mill owners of Lowell

Mass., have notified their employees since the new tariff bill has become a law the 10 per cent.cut in wages made last February will be restored at once High protectionists will overlook this in making up campaign speeches this year, but it will not be the only instance of the kind.

the women within her borders the this October number, there is also right to vote at any and all elections complete story by the English novelin this State, will the vicious and cor- ist, Robert Barr, and many other arrupt of that sex be as easily bought tistic attractions, stories, poems, and up by the ward politicians and heelers pictures. as are that class of men? If not, will it not be inequal, and not equal, suffrage that will have been attained?

Georgia Democrats knocked out the Republican-Populist combine in that State at the recent election. The phrase Demo - Repubs, so popular among Populists in Kansas is rendered Republico-Pops in the south. There is mighty little difference between the Republican and Populist parties. Both favor fade is no and parties. Both favor fads, isms and a The road petitioned for by E. S. grab at the national treasury. And Davis, was established according to according to all accounts both are vil- viewers' report. lainously corrupt.

The Associated Press dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 5, telling that the county jail, on temporary parole Georgia had been carried by the Dem for four months, the said Connors to Georgia had been carried by the Democrats, by from 20,000 to 25,000 majority over the combined efforts of the Republicans and Populists to defeat the Democratic ticket, says: "This is Geo. M. Harlan and Joseph Herring the first election since the war when as viewers on the net swi of swi and Republicans and Populists have made of sec. 7, town 22, range 7, school board complete fusion. The Negros yoted solidly with the Populists." And still Republicans will tell us that the Negros are not allowed to vote in the

Little Men and Wemen, for October, contains many articles of special interest to teachers in connection with their school work. These will likewise prove very popular with the children. "Our Little Orderly" by Frances C. Sparhawk, "Fire Myths" tificates on land purchased at tax sales by Miss Sara E. Wiltse, "The Mole Cricket" by Fannie A. Deane, together with poems, and abundant illustrations making a pleasing ending of the current volume.

The publishers' prospectus in this number announces for the new volume, present. serials and short stories by such famous writers as Mary E. Wilkins new stone-arch bridge at Evans'cross-ing of South Fork, and the repairs and Youth's Companion), Sophie Sweet. Matfield bridges. Elbridge S. Brooks, Sophie May and a In the matter of the A. Leach pe-

many others. Features that will meet with instant popularity will be the "Doll's Dressmaking" series; also the page of new music in every number (Songs for Children's Voices). The November number, enlarged to thirtytwo pages, will begin the new volume. Full prospectus and specimen free.

The Subscription price is \$1.00 a year. Alpha Publishing Co., Boston.

Babyland, (The Babies' Own Magazine) for October, opens with a charming frontis piece in eight colors. "The Thanksgiving Story." This issue closes the current volume of the magazine. The November number will begin the new volume.

The prospectus for the new volume, announces a permanent enlargement to twelve pages, and features surpassing in interest and popularity anything ever given in delightful "Baby-

Among the most interesting titles we notice Mrs. Ella Farman Pratt's serial tale of baby life, "The House of the Grandmothers"; a series of gay and graceful "Marching Plays" adapt. ed equally to nursery and kindergarten. These are to be profusely illustrated. "Sequels of Mother Goose"by Mrs.Clara Doty Bates; a curious series | were Confederate bills of the rarest of drawing lessons, "The Nimble Pennies" by the famous "Boz," and the convention of September 22, 1894, is tition, will arouse equally the interest the Confederacy and is now the property of Mr. Chas. D. Barker. No. 90 S.

The subscription price will remain unchanged. 50 cents a year, 5 cents a

Specimen copy and full prospectus free. Alpha Publishing Co., Boston.

DONAHOE'S FOR OCTOBER.

One always is sure to find something timely in Donahoe's Magazine, The October number, coming out in the midst of the political campaign, has for its leading features, three articles in answer to the question. "Which Party Should Be Supported?" Josiah Quincy, ex-assistant Secretary Lord, the journalist, for the Republicans, and George H. Cary, Populist condidate for Governor of Massachusetts, for the People's party. The articles are strong and good-tempered. Dr. Thomas Dwight, in a striking article on "Sham Science," attacks Prof. Drummond; and Rev. John Talbot Smith analyzes the character of works of Archbishop Corrigan, in the first of a series of articles on"Eminent Amerhave been allowed to vote at any and ican Prelates." All things considered, stout? If not, will it not be inequal, fearless, yet careful and just. The be awaited with interest. Next month e will consider Aechbishop Ireland If Father Smith keeps up the standard set in this article in his treatment of the other prelates, he will, as a critic, take a place among American Catholic ecclesiastics, much the same as Sainte Beuve occupied in the French literary life of the last generation Donahoe's Magazine will be eagerly read by Catholics and protestants for When Kansas shall have allowed all these articles, if for nothing else. In

COMMISSIONERS PRO-

Board met in regular session Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 1 and 2. All members present.

The action of the county superintendent on the formation of school district No. 65, was sustained.

Action on the E. Martin road was postponed until the regular January

meeting.

Action on the bridge petition of Leach, was laid over until the board could make personal investigation. George Connors was released from

was confirmed. S. M. Wood, Wm. Dawson and J. F.

Campbell were appointed viewers on a road petitioned for by H. Piper.

F. Burk was given further time to prove up on school land.

John McDowell was allowed extra pay for 20 feet of extra work on the double arch stone bridge over South Fork, near W. P. Evan's ford, at same rate as original contract, when approved by county surveyor.

The county treasurer was directed to assign to J. C. Davis all the tax cerby Chase county, at face value. The annual settlement was made with the county treasures and every-thing was found correct. Adjourned until October 11.

ADJOURNED MEETING, The board met last Thursday, pursuant to adjournment. All members A recess was taken to inspect the

tition for a bridge, the board having investigated the same, find that it would come within the scope of the

township, and referred the matter to the township board of Bazaar township. The board being satisfied that the work on the repairs of the Bezaar, Matfield and Nickel creek bridges was in accordance with the contract, accepted the same.

The bid of Drs. Conaway and Hamme to furnish medical attendance and medicine for paupers at poor farm, being the lowest, the same was accepted \$3.50 per single visit including medi-

The petition for a road by A. Mitchell and others, was rejected for the reason that the board considered the changes asked for would be of no pub-

The reports of the superintendent of the poor farm were approved.

AHUGE PILE OF CON-FEDERATE MONEY.

\$80,000,000 of Bills Issued by the Departed Nation Shipped to Atlanta.

Eighty million dollars in bills were shipped to Atlanta yesterday, the mam-outh packages of money filling five dry goods boxes and making in all more than a dray load. None of the bills are current however, as they represent "nothing in God's earth now and naught in the waters below it." They

type.
The huge pile of Genuine Confeder-"Children's Menagerie" Prize Compe- Richmond, Va., the former capital of Forsyth Street, this city. The money is of every denomiantion issued by the departed nation, and in the big collec-tion are bills of the rarest type. There are bills issued every year of the war. Thousands of them are very valuable as relics, but the great number of them Mr. Barker has on hand will make them so common as to bring but little on the market.

This eighty millions of dollars of Confederate money has been all along supposed to have been destroyed. This is undoubtedtly the largest lot of Confederate Money in the world.—At-lanta, Ga., Constitution, June 4th

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Oct.

Mrs. Hannah Adamson (2). Frank Oehme.
All the above remaining uncalled

for, October 31, 1894, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M. EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

An examination of applicants for teachers' certicicates will be held at the school house in Cottonwood Falls, Kans., Saturday, October 27, 1894 commencing at 8 o'clock a. m. W. B. Gibson, Co. Supt.

The **Kansas City** Times

EVERY DAY TILL JANUARY 1.

The Twice-a-Week **Times**

TILL JANUARY 1,

In order that no one may have an excuse for not being posted on the developments of the political campaign of 1894, THE TIMES has made these rates, which scarcely cover the cost of publication. Its news facilities are unsurpassed, and it handles political news fully and fairly.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY. We are authorized to announce that F. P. Cochran has filed his nomination papers with the County Clerk, as an independent candidate for the office of County Attorney, at the ensuing election, and that he will stay on the track until the polls close, unless sooner shot, hung, kidnapped or white-capped, and that he respectfully solicits the suffrage of the voters, for this office, and wishes taxpayers to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

\$10 and \$20 Genuine Confederate Bills \$10 and \$20 Genuine Confederate Blis only five cents each; \$100 and \$50 bills blisten cents each. 25 and 50 cent shin-plasters ten cents each. \$1 and \$2 bills 25 cents each. Sent securely sealed on receipt of price. Address, CHAS. B. BARKER. West Atlanta, Ga.

Notice.

To whom it may concern: William Hoffman, who was convicted of the offense of grand larceny, in the District Court of Chase county, at the November term, 1893, will, on the 5th day of November, 1894, make application to the Governor of Kansas, for a pardon for said offense. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,

Ripans Tabules.

Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

YOU SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES. DISORDERED LIVER. - OF have A TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

DISTRESS AFTER EATING, OF YOU SUFFER TAKE RIPANS TABULES. FOR OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL DISORDERS OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One TABULE taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, aizzinesss, distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by he best physicians, and are presented in the form most approved

If given a fair trial Ripans Tabules are an infallible cure; they contain nothing injurious and are an economical remedy.

One Gives Relief.

A quarter-gross box will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 75 cents by the wholesale and retail agents,

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They are easy to take, Quick to Act and Sa e Many s Doctor's Bill.

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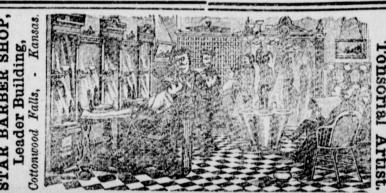
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Stoves,

Farm

Machinery.

KANSAS.



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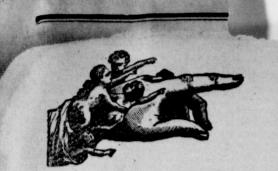
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goods we show a good assortment at 10, 15, 20 and 25cts. per yard, that we have never before been able to sail at such prices. SEE our boys' suits at \$1.25, and our boys' knee pants at 25cts. If you want a good thing see what you can buy of us in the line of Men's Suits at \$7.00, \$8.00 and \$10.00 per suit. We sell good goods cheap, call and SEE, RESPECTFULLY.

CEO. B. CARSON, COTTON WOOD NEAS.

The Thuse County Courant

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1894.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop. 'No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, lett he chips fall where they may."

Terms-peryear, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three mouths, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00, For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R. BAST. Col.L. Chi.L. At. X. KC.X. W.ft

Cedar Grove. 4 14 11 31 1 43 10 13 11 15 clements... 4 22 11 39 158 10 23 11 39 Elmdale... 4 32 11 51 210 10 36 12 20 Evans... 4 32 11 55 2 15 10 40 12 35 Etrong... 4 42 12 03 2 35 10 48 12 57 Ellinor... 4 48 12 10 2 45 10 57 1 25 Saffordville.. 4 53 12 16 2 53 11 03 1 45 WEST. Cal L. Col.L. Col.x. Tex.x. W.ft.

WEST. Cal L. Col.L. Col.x. Tex.x. W.ft.
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Ellinor... 618 213 245 125 927
Strong... 627 222 255 134 955
Evans... 635 228 316 143 10 20
Ellindale... 639 283 322 147 10 36
Clements... 651 244 343 203 11 39
Cedar Grove 659 253 855 213 12 08 C. K. & W. R. R.

Pass. Frt. | Pass. Frt. | Frymer | 2 20am 7 45pm | Free | 2 207 7 30 | Free | 2 45 6 57 3 Mixed Pase. Frt.

[First published in the COURANT, July 26,1894]
PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION

NOS. 1 AND 2. Be it resolved by the legislature of the state of Kansas: two-thirds of the members elec-ted to each house thereof, concurring there-in

in.

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval, or rejection, namely: That section one, article five of the constitution of the state of Kansas be amended so that the same shall read as follows: "Section 1. Every person of the age of 21 years and upwards belonging to the following classes, who shall have resided in Kansas six months next preceding any election, and in the township or ward in which she or he offers to vote, at least 30 days next preceding such election shall be deemed a qualified elector. Ist: citizens of the United States. 2nd: persons of foreign birth who have declared their intentions to become eitizens of the United States conformable to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization."

laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization."

SEC. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this state at the general election of the representatives to the legislature in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, for their approval, or rejection: those voting in favor of this proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots "For the suffrage amendment to the constitution:" those voting against the said proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots "Against the suffrage amendment to the constilution;" said ballots shall be received and such vote taken, counted, canvassed and returns made thereof, in the same manner and in all respects as provided for by law, as in the case of the election of representatives to the legislature.

SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statue book.

I hereby certify that the above resolution originated in the senate, January 16, 1893 and passed that body, February 8, 1893. PERCY DANIELS, President of Senate. W. L. BROWN, Secretary of Senate.

Passed the House March 1, 1893. GEO. L. DOUGLASS, Speaker of House. FRANK L. BROWN, Chief Clerk of House. Approved March 6, 1893, 3:50 P. M. L. D. LEWELLING, GOVERNOR.

STATE OF KANSAS,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, R. S. Osborn, Secretary of State of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my oflice, and that the same took effect by publication in the statue book May 18, 1893.

IN TESTIMONY, WHEFEOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal.

subscribed my name and affixed my official seal.

Done at Topeka, Karsas, this 25th day of July, A D. 1894.

[L. S.]

R, S. OSBORN,

[L. S.]

Secretary of State.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Rain, this morning.

Go to M. A. Richards for your fresh Chas. F. Hays has gone to Colorado,

to buy sheep. S. F. Perrigo went to Kansas City, Tuesday night.

H. A. Chamberlain, of Topeka, is

in town, on business. Fresh oysters, in every style, at M. A. Richard's restaurant.

Ed. Gotbehuett has rented the Crawford farm, on Spring creek.

A team and phæton for sale, cheap. Apply at the Eureka House. je28-tf P. P. Schriver's new residence, at

Cedar Point, is now being painted. First-class room and board at the Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week.

Mr. and Mrs.S.F. Jones have moved back to Strong City, from Kansas

Raisins For Sale, by the pound or by the box. Apply at the COURANT

F. P. Cochran will go to Tokeka and Leavenworth, to morrow, on legal

Mrs. Henry Bonewell returned home, Sunday, from her visit in Kansas City M. K. Harman's son, who has been

very sick, with typhoid fever, is now Postmaster M. R. Dinan, of Strong

City, has returned home from his visit C. H. Hofman is building a new res-

idence on the site of his old one, in Do you wear pants? If so, step in and get a pair at Talkington & Son's. Matfield Green.

You can get reply postal cards, also photograph envelopes, at the post-office, in this city.

H. E. Lantry, of Strong City, will leave, Monday, for a five months' residence in California. Mr. Dunlap, an extensive cattle dealer of Arizona, is visiting at A. R.

Palmer's, of Bazaar. C. J. Lantry, of Strong City, was at home, last week, from the Lantry contract work in Arizona.

to friends and relatives. W. B. Hilton and family are now

staying at Kansas City, where he is taking a course in medicine.

Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, have a large stock of hats which they wish to close out at cost. Mr. and Mrs. A.R. Palmer, of Bazaar, entertained a number of their friends, last Monday evening, with an elegant

Rob't McCrumm, proprietor of the Commercial House, Strong City, made a business trip to Kansas City, last

F. L. Drinkwater and son, of Ocean Springs, Miss., are visiting the home of Mr. Drinkwater, at Cedar Point,

E. C. Holmes, near Clements, has just completed a new residence on his farm, about a mile from his old resi-

If you want your best girl to have some most delicious ice cream, take her to E. F. Bauerle's Ice Cream Parlor.

B. S. Arnold has returned from a trip in the western part of the State, where he was buying cattle for winter

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood l'alls, Kansas, who also does paperjy20tf hanging.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Moore and children returned, Tuesday evening, by wagon, from their month's visit in Missouri.

James Lawless, of Strong City, went to Newkirk, Okla., Friday, on business, and returned home, Saturday, sick

Last Friday afternoon the COURANT office was made the recipient of a delightful serenade by the Strong City Cornet Band.

Since the last issue of the COURANT we have received, in subscription therefore, \$3 from J. R. Blackshere, two subscriptions.

Mr. and Mrs. H.S. Lincoln, of Strong City, are enjoying a visit from their brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Howley, of Chicago.

John McCallum, after a few weeks' visit at his home in Strong City, left, last Thursday morning, for the Lantry work, in Arizona.

Wm. Dutch, of Atchison, who was in this county during the past two Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. weeks, looking after the Storck lands,

Col. Dick Blue will discuss politics, at the Court house, in this city, to-morrow (Friday) evening, from a Republican stand point.

Miss Emma North, of Hutchinson, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob North, for a few days, and returned home, yesterday.

Go to the Star Meat Market, one door south of Holsinger's hardware store, for all kinds of sausages, dressed chickens, fresh and salt meats. JOHN ENGLE, Prop.

C. I. Maule and Geo. W. Crumm re-presented Felix Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Strong City, at the meeting of the Grand Lodge, at Wichita, last week.

dress goods line, as also in other lines, which you would do well to call and Riley Funk, of Bazaar, bought 99 in the District Court in Chase county,



Since the arrival of our fall and winter stock, the whole community have been FULL of praise for our line of \$10,00 overcoats. We never put a line of goods in our store, that attracted so much attention, as these do. People of good judgment say that they look like \$15,00 overcoats and they are right, as these coats will prove by their excellent appearance, and wearing qualities. This \$10 line embraces a variety of colors in both ulsters and sack coats. We also have other overcoats, men's chinchillas, at \$5,00 heavy warm ulsters, extra long with big storm collars, at \$4,50, \$6,00, \$7,00, \$7,50, \$8,00, \$10,00, \$12.00 On the Tuesday Succeeding the First Monday in November. A. D. 1894, there will be held a General Election. &\$15,00 every one a big bargain.

MEN'S SUITS: Our tables are loaded with the most practical line of MEN'S& BOYS' clothing that it has ever been our pleasure to show. The colors and patterns present a rich model appearance while the qualities are unexcelled. The blue and black cheviots double and single breasted, round and square cut hold Mrs. L. T. Simmons, of Arkarsas City, arrived here, Saturday, on a visit a prominent place and are goods that have been thoroughly tried and found to contain all the qualities that go to make up good clothing. Our prices are also practical, starting men's suits at \$5,00 for a substantial suit. We show a line For Sale.—A good second-hand up to \$12.00 which represent splendid values, and from which most any one piano, cheap. Apply to Henry Bonewell, at the Eureka House, this city. can be suited. And for those who want an extra fine suit we show lines at \$15 \$18 and \$20 that win the admiration of all. We are, in all respects, fully perpared to serve our trade, and a look will convince you that you can get just as much value for your money at our store as in any city in the State.

HOLMES & CRECORY.

LEADING CLOTHIERS.

host of the Union Hotel, is enjoying a the lower Court was sustained. visit this week, from her friend, Miss The secretary of the Elkha most charming daughters.

alfalfa huller made, manufactured by line of carriages, wagons, bicycles or and clean it ready for the market.

church, Strong City, will give an excellent dinner and supper in that city, suggestion. on election day, Tuesday, November 6, in the Lantry building, south of the railroad track, nearly opposite City Hall.

At the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Smith, in Strong City, a double wedding took place, on Monday evening, October 15, 1891, the Rev. H.

number of her young friends, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A.
S. Howard last Saturday evening, with house being beautifully decorated with al courts an elegant supper. Some of her guests golden rods and autumn leaves, Miss were from Emporia, and a most enjoywere from Emporia, and a most enjoyable time was had.

Send twelve cents in postage stamps o 39 Corcoran Building. Washington, D. C., and you will receive four copies of Kate Field's Washington, containing matter of special interest. Give name and address, and say where you saw

this advertisement. For Sale or Trade-A ten room residence, conveniently located to business, with good well, and cistern in kitchen, good cellar, and storm cave, closets, etc. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at the Eureka House, Cotton-

wood Falls, Kansas. FOR SALE-A good hotel, furnished throughout, doing a good business centrally located, opposite Court house, with a good stable; price \$,6,000; \$2,000 down, balance on easy payments. Inquire at the Eureka House,

For Sale.—An improved farm of 80 acres, on Middle creek, north of D. Park, for \$850; \$450 cash; balance on time to suit purchaser. Well fenced and plenty of water. Apply to W. Hadlock, on the premises, or address him at Elmdale P. O., Kansas.

Ben W. Dodge, the Democratic candidate for Constable in Falls township having filed his declination papers with the County Clerk, the Committee has substituted the name of W. C. Harvey, of Strong City, in place of that of Mr. Dodge on the ticket.

During the race, down the home streeh, at Marion, last Thursday, while Dave Cartter was driving Hillside Prince, one of the lines broke, and Dave crawled on to the horse's back, B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield and rode under the wire, taking a good Green, have many bargains in the place in the race, and the crowd went wild.

The case of Ben Blanchard vs. Joseph K. Jackson, from Finney county, tried Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week.

Mrs. R. B. Evans, of Emporia, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. G. B. Car
Mrs. G. B. Car
Miley Funk, of Bazaar, bought 99 head of 3-year-old western steers, last Court. The case involved title to a large body of land. This Court gave bert Dodge, Bertha Strail, Bertie Allen, judgement for Jackson, and the Santa Ren Arnold, Bessie Timmons.

Miss. Rosa Ferlet, daughter of mine | Fe Railroad Co.appealed the case; and

The secretary of the Elkhart Car-Lula Elliott, one of Green wood county's riage and Harness Mfg. Co., of Elkmost charming daughters.

Farmers can now get their alfalfa prices will be lower for 1894 than eved threshed at reasonable prices. ever. He wishes us to ask our read-Reeves & Co. It will get all the seed harness until they have sent 4 cents The Ladies'Society, of St. Anthony's page catalogue. We advise the read-church. Strong City, will give an ex-

Miss Nellie Howard entertained a E. Mills performing the ceremonies. of Mr. Park McMinds, and Miss Grace Smith that of Mr. Charles Robinson. The presents were numerous valuable and useful; and, after partaking of a sumptuous supper, the happy couples left for a trip to Kausas City, St. Louis state of life.

THE CITY SCHOOLS.

Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy during the first month ending, Sept. 28, 1894 in the Cottonwood Falls MISS ELLIS' ROOM.

George Beymer, Susie Hungerford, S. E. NORTHINGTON, Lutie LaCoss, Kittie Duchanois, Mary Strous, Ola Hait, Lonie Harland, Harry Plumberg, Margaret McNee, Mamie Arnold, Mary Timmons, Tom Hender- of his profession. Does bridge and work. Teeth extracted without pain. son, Ollie Rockwood, Clarence Childs, Etta Shofe, Amanda Giese, Bell White, Zella Doering, Gladys Gillett, Walter Teat, Charles Tatum, Arthur Cooper. MR. STANLEY'S ROOM.

Maud Strail, Leroy Morrison, William Timmons, Claud Guthrie, Anna Ar-nold, Etta Childs, Bella Clements, May Childs, May Williams, Orphia Strail, May Spencer, George McNee.

MISS ROCK WOOD'S ROOM Anna Clarke, Leona Harlan, Seppie Johnson, Bennie Madden, George Mourice, Elnora Plumberg, Anna Sanders, Mable Guthrie, Inez Gillett, Bertha Nowlan, Beatrice Nowlan, Lona Butler.

MISS BREESE'S ROOM.

James Timmons, Frank Patterson. Lettie Brooks, Rosa Murdock, Ida Wisherd, Viola Gillett, Eva Kuhl, Jennie McNee, Edna Allen, Della Murdock, Allie Beymer. MISS WINTER'S ROOM.

Bessie Hait, Lewis White, Chattie

ATTORNEYS AT LAW JOSEPH C. WATERS

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase J. R. Blackshere has bought the best ers not to purchase anything in the Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

THOS. H. GRISHAM. CRISHAM & CREEN. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW Will practice in all State and Federal

Office over the Chase County National Bank.

COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS. F. P. COCHRAN. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Feder

PHYSICIANS. F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting

OFFICE and private dispensary in the Court-house. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's. and Chicago. They have the congrat-ulations of the COURANT in their new Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D.

Office and Residence at Dr. J. T. Morgan's

DENTIST.

of Emporia, will be at his branch office a Cottonwood Falls, on the first and third Thursdays of each month, for the practice

BOOKS * FREE For one "CAPSHEAF" Soda wrap-

per and six cents in stamps. POPULAR NOVELS

POPULAR AUTHORS We have secured from one of the

largest publishing houses in New York City a list containing 100 Novels by the most popular authors in the world. Many books on our list cannot be purchased in any other edition, Send us a one cent stamp, write your address plainly and we will forward you a printed list of them from which you make your own selection. Address DELAND & CO.

Fairport, N. Y.



State of Kansas, | 88.

The State of Kansas, to whom all these presents shall come, greeting:

Know ye, that I. the undersigned, Sheriff of Chase county, Kansas, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do, by this proclamation, give public notice that

and the officers at that time to be chosen are as follows, to-wit:

One Associate Justice, One Governor, One Lieutenant Governor,

One Secretary of State, One State Treasurer.

One Secretary of State,
One State Treasurer.
One Attorney General,
One State Auditor,
One Superintendent of Public Instruct'n,
One Congressman at large,
One Congressman for 4th District,
One Representative for 55th District,
One Clerk of the District Court,
One Clerk of the District Court,
One County Superintendent of Schools,
One County Superintendent of Schools,
One County Commissioner, 2d District,
And a full complement of Township Officers throughout the county, and to fill any vacancies.
Also to vote on a certain constitutional amendment,
And votes of electors for said officers will be received at the polis of each election district in said county.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, at my office at Cottonwood Falls, in said county, this 2d day of October, 1891.

J. H. MURDOCK, Sheriff of Chase County, Kas-

Notice by Publication.

In the District Court of Chase County, Kan-Belinda L. Surles, Plaintiff,)

Isaac L. Surles, Defendant. Isaac L. Surles, Defendant,)
Said defendant will take notice that he habeen sued in the above Court, where the plaintiff's petition is now on file. That the names of the parties are as above stated, and you must answer said petition on or befere the leth day of November. 1894, or said petition will be taken astrue, and judgement rendered accordingly, in favor of plaintiff, for devorce against defendant. And for costs and such other, and further relief as may be just and proper.

MADDEN BROS, Att'ys for Plff.
Astest: Geo. M. HAYDEN, Clerk.

Supplemental Delinquent Tax List for 1893.

State of Kansas, | ss County of Chase, | ss

County of Chase,; so

I, David Griffitts, Treasurer in and for the
county and state aforesaid, do hereby give
notice that I will, on the fourth Monday in
October, 1884, and the next succeeding days
thereafter, sell at public auction, at my office, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Chase
county, Kansas, so much of each tract of
land and town lot hereafter described as may be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties and charges thereon for the year 1893.

Done at my office, in Cottonwood Falls' this 19th day of September, 1894 David Griffiths, Co. Treas.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Class County Land Agency,
Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or
sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

—AND LOANS MONEY.

COTTONW GOD FALLS, KANSAS
3027-tt



GOLLINS & BURGIE GO. CHICAGO.

A THIRD OF A CENTURY OF EXPERP ENCE AND CONTINUED PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENT IS REPRESENTED IN

THE" LEADER LINE"OF STOVES AND RANGES.

LEADER RANGES

FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL LEADER COOKING STOVES FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL

LEADER HEATING STOVES FOR ALL USES, FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL ALL MODERN AND IN GREAT VARIETY.

IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT HANDLE THESE STOVES, WRITE TO US FOR PRICES. COLLINS& BURGIE CO., 225 W. 12th St., Chicago.

THE UNATTAINABLE.

There is a land where golden citrons grow,
Where white magnolias blossom all the year;
Those dwelling there pine for the Arctic snow, The frozen pines, and whitened landscape

There is a land where nightingale and thrush Make day melodious, and the moonlit night; Those dwelling there iong for the chilly hush, The leafless boughs and lonely raven's flight.

There is a land where winnowed northern And winter's cold awake the sleigh bell

chimes; Those ¢ welling there desire the damask rose And the sweet drowsiness of southern climes.

With gaze fixed on some unattainable star. The soul still yearns to reach a vague to be; Fond dreamer! while we dream, neglect doth

The harvests of a rich reality.

Oh, heart of mine! that doth forever pine For that which lies beyond its full desire, Cease for awhile! To-day alone is thine; To-morrow Death may light thy funeral pyre. -Rudolph Steinhagen, in N. Y. Sur

THE OLD MILL MYSTERY

By Arthur W. Marchmont, B. A. Author of "Miser Hoadley's Secret," "Madeline

Power," "By Whose Hand,"
"Isa," &c , &c.

[Copyright, 1892, by the Author.]

CHAPTER XVI-CONTINUED. "I saw Gorringe, and he told me the charges last night, saying all the papers had been sent to Mr. Coode. 1 went to Mr. Coode's place and then found he had come here. I came back to Walkden Bridge, and saw the two together at the mill. They laid the papers before me-my receipts for the money, and the accounts I had given of the money. They were short; while some of the entries I made are for payments which the people swear they've never received. It's all so plain that if I didn't know I'm innocent I should believe the papers against myself. Old Coode said he hadn't the slightest wish to believe me anything but innocent, but what could he think in the face of the proofs? Then he urged me to go away quietly. But I wouldn't agree. I was violent. I was mad. I could have smashed everything in the place in my rage. I told him I wouldn't go; and that if he liked to lock me up for what I'd never done, he might. But he urged me. He was as kind as a man could be to one whom he thought a thief. 'What could I do in Walkden Bridge when I wasn't allowed in the mill?' he asked. 'Better

done. Come what may, I'll hold my ground." "Whose work is this, do you think,

go and try to make a new life of it

somewhere else: forget this, and try to

live down the memory of it.' But I

won't go while the running away means

a confession of an act that I haven't

Tom?" asked Mary.
"Some of the strike hands'. That's about the size of it, I expect. But I can't get at the secret. They've laid the plant with such devilish cunning that they've taken in Coode and Gorringe, and would take in the very devil himself. But I won't run away;" and this he repeated several times, until it seemed almost as if he wished to strengthen the resolve by many proestations of it.

"Why not see Mr. Coode alone? He Is a just man, or said to be so, and if as it broadened and brightened, and as possible. If the doctor here makes you were to talk over the whole of listened to the sounds of the dawn as the post mortem this morning and we the matter quietly with him you might be able to persuade him what the

"But I can't talk quietly about it. Besides, he wouldn't see me alone, 1 expect."

Oh ves, he would: if for nothing else than for your father's sake. Go to the mill and ask him. He's sure to be at the mill this evening, if he doesn't go back home to Grange.'

He agreed at length to do as the girl wished, and a little later she went home, Tom promising to come to her as soon as he had seen Mr. Coode.

He seemed much calmer than when she left him. She was glad, very glad, that he had resolved not to run away from the trouble; and her faith in Tom gave her a quiet undercurrent assurance that all would be well. And down in a corner of her woman's heart she was glad to think that at any rate she would have an opportunity of proving to him how true was her love.

After she had had some tea, Mary took a book and went up to her bedroom, the window of which overlooked the road, and she sat there to wait and watch for Tom's coming.

When dusk grew into darkness and the air began to grow chilly Mary closed the window and went downstairs, thinking it could not be much longer before Tom's arrival. Then it struck her that it might cheer him to have a bit of warm supper. Moreover, the preparation of it would occupy her while she waited, she thought, and help to make the time pass.

But when the meal was ready, and the clock pointed to ten o'clock, there were still no signs of Tom.

Eleven o'clock struck, and the sharp, quick strokes of the little drum clock. as she counted them, made her begin to feel anxious.

Where could Tom be? She looked regretfully at the meal she had made ready for him in vain; and she sighed. She went outside again; but this time it was as much to cool her hot brow as to look for Tom's coming.

At midnight she was more anxious than before. Tom could not possibly be with Mr. Coode until such an hour as this. But if not, where was he? Could they have locked him up?

The thought harassed her so much that at last she felt she must find out for herself whether there was any ground for it. She resolved to go down to Tom's cottage and ascertain whether any tidings of him were to be

obtained there. The village was very still and dark as she hurried through it. As she passed the cottage where Savannah Morbyn lodged she saw a light in it and a sudden impulse prompted her to go and ask for Savannah and find out whether she had seen Tom.

woman came to the door holding a been a regular free fight."

lighted candle above her head and, peering out, asked who it was.

"It's me, Mary Ashworth, Mrs. O'Brien," said Mary. "Is Savannah in?" "'Deed and she's not," answered the woman." She's away, and she'll not be comin' back till after Whitsuntide."

ing, and, seeing a light, I thought I would ask her question. That's all. Good night." The news was a little relief to Mary. Wherever Tom might be it was certain

"Thank you. I happened to be pass-

he was not-but she chided herself for even harboring such a thought, and left it unexpressed. She hurried on to Tom's cottage

and found it all in darkness. At first she did not like to knock, but her anxiety overcame all her other feelings and she went up to the door. It was unlocked, however, and pushing it open she entered.

The old man, hearing a noise, called

"Is that you, Tom? Are you come back?" "No, Mr. Roylance, it's me," said

Mary, going into the inner room where he lay, "where is Tom?" "That's just what I don't know, my lass. I don't know whatever's come to the !ad. He went out somewhere about eight or nine, I should think it was, and came rushing in half an hour

ago all in a hurry-scurry. Stopped about five or six minutes, and then came to me and said he was going off. 'Where are you going, lad?' I asked.

"'Don't know, father, I'll let you know in a day or so. I am going away for the holidays.' But he didn't look like holidaying, not to my eyes. He was all excited and trembling and shaking and pale, and I don't know

what. " 'What's the matter, Tom?' I asked him. But he just said naught; and he shook my hand and stooped and kissed me on the forehead-a thing he ain't

done for years. "'What I'm doin', I'm doin' for the best,' he said. 'Don't think too hard on me!' Bless the lad, what could I think hard on him for? But before I could tell him that, he was gone."

What she heard multiplied Mary's uneasiness many times. She said quietly and soothingly:

"Lie down, father, and try to get some sleep. I'll stop and see if Tom

She smoothed his pillows, made the bed more comfortable, shaded the lamp from his face and then sat down by the head of the bed to watch and wait.

She sat as still as sleep itself, thinking over what had been told her and wondering what it could mean. Had he determined to take Mr. Coode's offer and leave the town, after his many assertions that he would do nothing of the kind? If so, was Savannah in any way connected with his | in the face would also probably have going away? That thought was like a dagger thrust.

She could not sleep. Her brain was too restless, too busy, too all-inquiring. She watched the darkness outside lift and lighten gradually; and when the faint gray light came stealing in through the white blind, throwing up in dim outline the figure and then the features of the old man who lay sleeping on the bed, Mary rose and put out

they came in faintly from without. small clock on the mantel board-six old friend buried at once." o'clock-when her ear caught the sound of the footsteps of those who were intending to begin their holiday

early in the day. Suddenly a knock sounded on the door of the cottage, making the girl start. Then a hand tried the door and, finding it open, some one came with a

heavy step along the passage. "What is it?" asked Mary, going to meet the incomer, and speaking in a low voice so as not to wake the old

old man. "I've come to tell Tom the news. lass," said the man, a neighbor, who was dressed in his best and going for

"The news?" said Mary. "A strange time for telling news, Mr. Bridge," she said, cheerfully.

"Aye, and it's strange news to tell, lass, too. Some one got into the mill last night and killed old Mr. Coode. He was found dead this morning when Jake Farnworth went in.' "Dead! Killed!" cried Mary, in a

hushed, horror-laden voice. "Aye, killed, sure enough, with his face all battered and beaten out of shape and knowledge. It's naught but murder, that job."

CHAPTER XVII. HOW THE WEAPON WAS FOUND.

The news of the murder spread through the mill village and filled all classes of the people with consterna-

Mr. Coode had not, for some years, taken a very active part in the conduct of the mill: but in former times he had been a well-known figure in Walkden Bridge-known to every one as a fair and just dealing if somewhat hard master. He had not been very popular, it is true; but certainly no one in the place could have been supposed to harbor anything like sufficient hostility to wish for his death.

There was no doubt, however, that the cause of death was murder. The dead man's face had been battered out of all knowledge, while a terrible blow from behind had crushed in the skull with force enough to have killed an ox-so said the doctor.

At about six o'clock an engineer had gone to the mill to make some repairs. taking advantage of the engine being stopped for the holidays; and as he had to pass the office, he chanced to see through the open door the signs of He looked in and some confusion. found that evidently something was amiss, as the chairs and office stools were overturned, a lamp that stood on the desk had been thrown down and broken, papers and books were scattered in all directions, and everything She knocked lightly at the door. A looked, as he said, "as if there had

table that stood in the middle of the room, he had found the body of Mr. Coode. He had rushed out at once and given the alarm, sending the first person he met for the police while he ran for the doctor.

Doctor and police arrived about the same time, and both had agreed as to the cause of death. Nobody could look at the room without seeing that a struggie must have taken place, and no one could see the barbarous disfigurement of head and face without at the same time understanding the cause of death.

Reuben Gorringe was very soon on the scene, and immediately began to question all concerned in a searching, vigorous manner. He made the engineer, Jake Farnsworth, who had discovered the body, tell the whole of his story over again carefully, and he wrote it down from his dictation.

"You say you found the office door open?" he asked.

"Yes; enough to let me see a chair lying on the ground and a paper or two near it. I could see as things weren't all right, and that made me push the door open wider," said the man.

"Show me exactly how far it was open," said Gorringe, as if he thought much of the point.

The man went out and pulled the door within about six or nine inches of being completely shut. "That's about it, sir, as near as I can

judge," said the man from without. 'And I pushed it like this," and he showed the others what he had done. "That's strange," said Gorringe, looking very thoughtful. "Why strange?" said the doctor.

"Why strange?" he echoed, turning and looking hard at the doctor. "Why, because I thought that door would shut of itself. That's all."

"Don't see that it matters very much. Mr. Gorringe," said the police inspector, looking very profound.

"Don't you? Well, perhaps it doesn't. But you see it may all depend on the position of that door to show whether the villain who did this did it deliberately and calmly, or whether he was flurried and nervous and so hurried the matter."

All through the impromptu investigation which Gorringe carried through. the rest were much impressed by the direct character of his questions and the clear method in which he elicited the facts.

When he came to deal with the doctor, he was searching in his questions. "Of course," said the doctor, with professional caution, "I cannot pledge myself until I have made an autopsy: but there can be no reasonable doubt as to the cause of death. This fracture in the base of the skull," pointing to it, "would have killed the strongest man in the world; it has crashed right into the brain. Either of these wounds been enough to cause death."

"Virtually, of course, there can be no doubt that the blows either on the face or at the back of the head caused death?" asked Gorringe.

"Virtually, no doubt at all," said the doctor.

"Not the slightest," agreed the police inspector. "That's clear as day." "Well, inspector, do you want to

take charge of the place here, or of the the lamp, and then watched the light | body? I should like it removed as soon get the inquest held for this afternoon, The light was full and strong the jury can view the body and the enough to show Mary the time by the room as it is and we can have my poor

The other man agreed to this as an excellent arrangement, and with that they all went out of the office, Gorringe closing and locking the door after them. Before he locked it, however, he tried it once or twice to see whether, when it was shut, it would come open easily and without being touched by anyone. It would not, and this fact seemed to afford him

matter for thought. "By the way," said the police inspector, "there's one thing I've very foolishly forgotten. What about the weapon with which this was done? I

didn't see anything in the room." "Nor I; there was nothing. But you can see to that when you go back to get the body away for the post-mor-tem," answered Gorringe. "Whatever the weapon was, if it was left behind it'll be there. What should you think

it was, doctor?" "Well, I can scarcely say without closer examination of the wounds; but I should think it was some bluntish instrument, with perhaps a knob or lump at the end, with a jagged edge. It looks like that."

"Ah, well, I dare say it'll turn up; good morning," and Gorringe walked away homewards to breakfast.

About ten o'clock, while Mary was sitting with old Mr. Roylance, she was surprised by Reuben Gorringe, who walked in and started to find her there. "You here, Mary?" he said.

Where's Tom?' Mary looked at him quietly and earnestly, yet with fear in her eyes, and with very pale cheeks.

"He is not at home," she answered. "Not at home! Why, where is he then?" "How can I tell?" answered the girl, with assumed indifference; and mo-

tioning toward the old man to prevent

anything being said before him. This is a sad business, Mr. Roylance," said Gorringe. "I came in to see Tom, as I thought I might want him at the mill. Never mind if he's out. I must see you at once," he added to Mary in an undertone.

'Come into the other room." Reuben Gorringe went into the next room, and she followed as soon as possible. Gorringe was looking at a book of Tom's which he put down as she entered.

"Where is Tom?" he asked again. 'Why has he run away?" 'What do you mean?" she answered, indignantly. "How dare you to say he

has run away-you, of all men?" "Why I, of all men?" he answered, looking at her keenly. "Because you yourself as good as

told him to go away on pain of being | The greatest circulating medium is the prosecuted. I heard Mr. Coode when drummer.—Galveston News.

Then, lying on one side of the office | he said it yesterday. If he has gone in consequence of this, how can you come and ask where he is? Are you still so eager to prosecute?"

the same with the property of

"Mary, don't speak so harshly. came this morning to see Tom and tell him that now this thing has happened he need have no further fear; and this this country on the same steamer that is my reception." He said this in an brought Mr. Wilson and is given beaggrieved tone.

but I suppose he has gone away because you and Mr. Coode told him he'd be prosecuted. That seems the likeliest

reason," answered Mary.
"When did he go?" asked Gorringe. "Somewhere about eight o'clock last evening, I fancy," answered Mary, as unconcernedly as possible. "I did not

see him after six or seven." "Must have been later than that, I fancy. He was in the village after Some one met him near the Two that. Stones bridge after ten o'clock." This was a spot within fifty yards of the mill.

"Well, I don't know. I don't think he can have been there, for I was on the lookout to see him.'

"You were on the lookout!" said Gorringe, sharply, looking quickly and searchingly at her.

"Yes; and I think I should have seen him." "Well, he'd better come back, wherever he is, and whenever he went," said Gorringe, significantly. "I'm sorry he's gone away; I wanted him to

have come up to the mill to run through the papers with me. I must go; this terrible business has upset everything. Good-by." He put his hat on and turned hurriedly away-so hurriedly that he knocked down the book at which he had been glancing. With a muttered exclamation at his carelessness he picked it

up, and, instead of putting it back on the table, gave it into the girl's hands. smiling. "I meant to put it down on the table; but I am absent-minded this

morning." "Never mind," answered Mary; "I'll put it in its proper place on that shelf there.'

"I found it on the table," he said, as

She was sorry she had spoken sharply to him, for it was good of him to come to tell Tom that now there was nothing more to fear in the matter of the lost money. What a pity Tom had not stayed to face it out. It looked now so much like guilt on his part to have left the place.

TO BE CONTINUED.1

SIOUX FAMILIES.

The Good Nature Which Exists in the Domestic Relations.

A writer in Outing gives an amusing account of "Sketching Among the Sioux." He says thatthe kindness and patience of these people in their domestie relations are very noticeable. The women have certain duties to perform, as among other races; but the men do not disdain to help them on occasion any more than does a white man of good disposition.

We never saw, during our whole residence in the Sioux villages, a single family quarrel, and the children were

rarely if ever punished. One example to illustrate this characteristic pleased and amused us not a little One day Flying-by's wife came to our tent, and asked us to lend her a small hand-mirror which we possessed. We gave it to her, and then watched her to see what she would do with it. About a mile and a-half or two miles if somewhat hazy, sentiment that taxing our away a horse-race was in progress, watched by three or four hundred mounted Indians.

The squaw took the mirror and stood in front of the tent, and reflected a beam of sunlight from the glass along the ground in line with the group of

It was only two or three minutes before a solitary horseman left the band and came tearing over the prairie toward us. It was Flying-by, who sprang off his horse at our door and looked inquiringly around. His wife had gone back to her cooking, and was apparently quite heedless of his coming.

To his question whether some one had not sent for him, we could only reply that we had seen his wife playing beliostat with our mirror, whereupon he went over and spoke to her. In a moment he returned and, with a grin, told us that, knowing he had money, his wife had called him home for fear he might be tempted to gamble it away. He chuckled over her prudence, and told us that he might have made a lot of money if he had stayed;

and not a cross word was spoken. Damaged Bric-a-Brac

A canny person, who has a liking for artistic odds and ends and bric-a-brac. can get a good deal of it for a little money if he will bide his time and be watchful. Every dealer in porcelains, bronzes, rugs, prints and the like has a certain number of mishaps every year, and when an article of merchandise is a little bit damaged it suffers a sweeping loss in value. The canny one gets his bric-a-brac a little damaged and mends it. A chipped edge on a Venetian glass, an obstinate rust spot on an old helmet, a tear in a print, a smear of wine or ink on a Persian rug, a scratch on a Chinese jar, a break in an ivory carving, enable him to get these treasures for half price, and a little skill and a few cents of expenditure will put them in good order.

Conundrums Already Answered. When is a woman's tongue like a new pair of scissors? When it is sharp. What should glass-workers beware of making glass into? Of making it in-

to panes (pains). When are a trunk and a dress alike? When they are both checked. What kind of nut is 'used for make

ing furniture? Walnut. If a poor machinist were asked what supported his family, what metal might he name for his answer? Iron ("1 earn") .- Youth's Companion.

WILSON'S LONDON SPEECH. Text of the American Statesman's Re-

marks on the Tariff. The first exact copy of the famous speech at the London chamber of commerce dinner at the Hotel Metropole the evening of September 27 reached low verbatim. It is from the London "Well, I do not know where he is; Standard, which neglects to say whether the speech was revised by Mr. Wilson or not before being printed. The dinner chairman, Sir A. K.

Rollit, M. P., in presenting Mr. Wilson said: "The new tariff may not have realized all the anticipations of the president, it may not have ended a system that is at variance with the true finance and the principle of trade, it may be a compromise that is no compromise, but it established, if not free trade, a system of freer trade than has existed in recent years, and substituted for the uncertainties and fluctuations that have been experienced a period of certainty that must be of great adintage to those engaged in commerce.

Mr. Wilson then said: 'As a citizen of the United States I cordially reciprocate, on behalf of my country, the friendly words with which I have been introduced by the chairman. For the last ten years the United States has been the arena of the greatest political conflict which has ever occurred in the history of our people. We have just fought and just won the first battle in that just fought and just won the first dathe in that conflict, and although the seeming results are far less than we hoped and expected—are in themselves disproportionate to the wishes and deliberate mandate of the American people— we are confident that those results and their momentum will open out a new era in the history of the United States and of the rest of the world. For the last twenty-five years we have been following the policy of the Celestial empire. [Applause.] For the last twenty-five years we have adopted the policy of commercial exclusion; we have called off our ships from the seas, and have clipped the wings of our industry and enterprise. Never before in the history of the world has the protection system had an opportunity to work out its beneficent results, if it had any, in so vast an arena; never before has it been so far tested as to its fruits and tendencies, and never has it so conspicuously demonstrated its owl falsity, its utter impotence as an economic "Oh, I beg your pardon," he said, factor, and its incompatability with pure government and honest administration

For a whole generation the people of the United States were taught to believe that national greatness, individual prosperity, higher wages and increased welfare for the working people and the general well-being of the country itself were dependent, not upon free and stable government, not upon individual effort if excusing himself for having had it in his hand at all.

"No matter," she answered.

"No matter," she answered.

"State government, not upon the energy and enterprise gained in the new development of a new country, not upon our ready invention and quick adaptation of the instruments of modern production and distribution, not upon the bounties of Providence that gave us a whole continent for our country, free from connection with the wars and internal policies of other countries, but on account of congress taxing all the people for the benefit of the few and upon separation from commercial intercourse with the rest of the world.

"We thought that a people enjoying selfgovernment would in time reject such a policy but it was pressed on them through long years by every argument and fallacy that could anywhere be found to bring up falsehood. Every appeal to selfish interest was resorted to. We have had every argument that has followed the system of protection all over the world, in-cluding the infant industry argument, ac-cording to which it is proper to support and cherish into premature existence in a new country new industries, which was presented to us with the authority of our first great secretary of the treasury, Hamilton, and fortified by the dictum of your own great political economist, John Stuart Mill. Our working people were constantly told that their own better wages and higher standard of living depended solely on the taxation of foreign imports and that any reduction in the taxation would plunge them into the hope-less condition of the so-called pauper labor of Europe, and our farmers were led to believe that their only prosperity lay in providing for them-selves—by taxing themselves—a home market; in putting the factory beside the farm to consume the products of the farm. Against all compelled slowly and laboriously to carry on this fight. We have had to reckon with the difficulties of some of our protected indus-tries, with the crafty selfishness of others of them, with the honest delusions of our working people and the equally honest fears of the farmers, and with that general and potential, selves for the sake of American industries was an American and patriotic act, and that those who opposed it were seeking the benefit of other countries instead of their own country. [Applause and laughter.] Against all these arguments I am glad we have prevailed with the American people. They were not hard to educate, because they have been trained by the tradition and inheritance in the great principles of liberty, which is the heritage of all who

speak our language and enjoy our institutions "When they could give their attention, free from other distracting issues, to the great ques-tion of their own taxation, they were quick to learn that infant industries, supported by the taxation, never become self-supporting, but as age increases become more clamorous for public assistance. [Hear, hear.] Our working people finally learned that while taxation protects to the benefit of the employer there was free trade in that which they had to sell—namely: their own labor, and that the compensation of labor in our protected industries was relativey smaller than in the general unprotected industries of land, and our farmers found after long and costly experience and patient en-durance of high taxation, that the surplus of farmer products, which required the develo ment of foreign markets, was absolutely grow ing larger than ever. The people at large learned that under the protection of our tariff system there had grown up in the country trusts and monopolies that were becoming a menace to free government [applause] and were seeing the very wealth that they had extracted from taxation debauch elections and

corrupt legislation. [Renewed applause.]
"Such has been the contest in which we have been engaged for the last ten years, more or less exclusively, in the United States. Such was the growth and overflow of the protective system in that country; for, while it would exaggeration to say that the tariff bill, which was to become a law months ago, is in itself the overthrow of the system, it marks the first and the most difficult step in the revolution which should go forward from this time by its own impetus. I should not make my statement complete if I did not tell you something of the accounts and objects that we have had in view, seeking to emancipate the industries of our country: and while what I may say may not be so welcome to you as business men as what I have already said. I do not feel that I should show a just appreciation of your welcome to-night if I did not speak to you the whole truth

with the utmost frankness. [Applause.]
"In this great contest for tariff reform we "In this great contest for tariff reform we have kept before the American people two great objects. The first was to reduce and speedily abolish all those taxes levied upon them for the support and enrichment of private industries and the establishment of the great principle that a government has no right to impose any taxes except for the support of the government. The second was the emancipation of American industries from those restraints which have heretofore excluded them straints which have heretofore exclude from the markets of the world. If I were standing before you as an apologist and de-fender of the system of protection, and especially of Chinese protection is my own country, I should undoubtedly run counter to your own broad and intelligent views of what is the wise and just policy for every nation, for I recognize that nations, like individuals. may sometimes profit by those faults of others. ers which their own judgment and broader knowledge have saved them from. But standing here as one identified with the great movement for tariff reform in the United States, I am not altogether sure that I can call on you to rejoice over its accomplishment, except as you approve of sound principles more acale.—Detroit Free Press.

than you follow selfish advantages. than you follow selfish advantages. [Applause.] Undoubtedly our Voluntary retirement from the high seas and the markets of the world was to the advantage of those who were wise enough to pursue these ends, and more than any other to the advantage of the people of the United Kingdom. Our protection was intended to keep you from coming in to compete with us in the home markets, but now we have been tearing down the fences that shut ourselves out from competing with you and other nations. Not only in cotton, wheat and corn have we an increasing surplus that and corn have we an increasing surplus that must find itself consumers in other countries, but we have to-day in the United States a manufacturing capacity that can in six months supply all the home demand. "Hitherto, under the protective system, our

manufacturers have been tempted and have been able to form combinations, so to limit their output, to maintain their prices, and to look for their profits to monopoly rates and a closed market to all the factories of the world. But we have seen with increased in-terest and satisfaction in our trade returns that we are beginning to send out the produce of our manufactories, and, more instructive still, are sending out first of all the products of those manufactories in which we are paying the highest wages. If with the material spoliation they suffered through the protective system we may still invade foreign markets, what may we not expect to do with freedom from such spoliation? We have learned the vital truth that high wages and cheap production go hand in hand, and we have no fears that there will be any lower-ing of the standard of life among our intelligent laborers. If, then, the reap-pearance of America as a carrier on the high seas, an importer of manufactured products to neutral markets, may seem to you at first a startling proposition, it is but the inevi-table and beneficent working out of those principles which we have been seeking to put into legislation in our country in the last ten years The manufacturing supremacy of the world must ultimately pass to that people and country which has the largest supply of the raw materials and the cheapest access to them, and which brings to their development the highest results of art, science and invention and the most business-like methods for their distribu-tion. We believe, for these reasons, that the supremacy must some day or other pass to the United States, but there is enough trade in the world both for us and you. The world is undergoing a development and transformation under the gigantic forces of our own day, and whatever we may do will not in the long run, I presume, be your loss." [Applause.]

ONCE MORE THE FARMER.

Republican Calamity Howlers Angling for the Country Vote. The protectionist oracles and organs re confronted again with the same old difficulty. After declaring as earnestly as they could for many years that the intent and effect of a protec tive tariff in general, and the McKin ley tariff in particular, is to reduce prices to the consumer, they have now to persuade the farmers that the ver same result follows from free trage or the putting of articles he raises on the free list. The burden of the is evoked, of course, by free wool, which is going, if the oracles can be believed, to impoverish the wool grower and compel him to make mutton of his sheep. Yet the simple fact is that the price of wool bas steadily declined under a protective tariff; and not only

this but the protectionist oracle and

teacher has insisted throughout this was what a protective tariff was for. It would be embarrassing to most men to make a good argument, or even an earnest claim, under such circumstances, because most men are hampered with convictions. Fortunately for the protectionist orators and oracles they are not troubled with anything of the kind. All that troubles them is the desire to get votes for their theory; and to do this they are quite ready to blow hot one day and cold the next, or hot and cold the same day if need be. But if the farmers are wise they will demand of these earnestly to impress them with the evils which are to flow from tariff reform, to explain their past declarations as to the intent and effect of protection. There is not one of them who has not put himself on record scores of times to the effect that the purpose of protection is to reduce the price of the article upon which the protective duty is imposed; and their speeches and columns bristle with proofs that such is the result. Let the farmers insist upon their showing wherein free trade in wool or anything else is any worse for the farmer in this respect than they have always shown protection to be, or than it has, in fact,

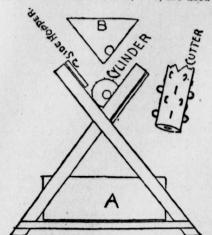
If it were absolutely certain that the effect of taking the duty off wool would be to reduce the price which the farmer is to receive, he would be no worse off in that respect than he has been under high protective tariffs, for they have invariably been followed by reduced prices for wool. It is very far however, from being absolutely certain that any such result will follow from the removal of the duty from wool. The cheapening to the manufacturer of the foreign wool, which can only be used to advantage when mixed with our native wools, will inevitably create a greater demand for the latter; and the inevitable result of an increased demand, unless the supply is correspondingly increased, is to enhance the price. Whether this result follows or not, the farmers as a classthe vast majority of them not being wool growers-will profit far more by the reduced cost of living, and of everything that enters into the business of carrying on a farm than they can possibly lose on wool, or on any or all of the products of the farm -

Detroit Free Press. -"The losses of the past two vears," says, ex-President Harrison, 'defy the skill of the calculator." We are more fortunate in knowing exactly how much money the public treasury lost from the time Grover Cleveland left office in 1889 until he returned in 1893. The interval was Mr. Harrison's term as president, and he left one hundred and sixty-seven million dollars less in the treasury than he found there when he went

into office. - Chicago Herald. -- What on earth does this mean? During the existence of the McKinley act the country was constantly regaled with fairy tales about the extensive manufacture of tin in this country which proved on investigation to be utterly baseless. And now when the McKinley duty on tin plates has been reduced forty-six per cent and on tin manufactures thirty-six per cout. a report comes from London that an American syndicate is about to begin the manufacture of tin here on a large CUTTER FOR ROOTS.

Although a Homemade Article It Possesses Many Good Points. Rural New Yorker thus describes a homemade root cutter seen in the barn

of an ingenious young farmer: X. Two of these X's are used for the frame. Cleats nailed across the bottom hold the frame and serve for the support of the box A, which is under the to turn in. Inch boards, C C, are used



A HOMEMADE ROOT CUTTER.

to side up the hopper. The shaft is made of a turned hard wood stick and is 6 inches in diameter. The cutters are made of heavy band iron, which is ground to an edge on one side. They are shaped like a staple, and after the ends are driven into the shaft are 11/4 inches wide and 11/4 inches high. There are 12 cutters placed in diagonal rows, 114 inches apart and the same distance from the ends or sides. The distance between the sides of the hopper and cutters is about one-half inch. There is no bottom to the hopper, the cylinder occupying its place. The hopper holds about one-half bushel, and the roots can all be placed in at once. A balance wheel would help in turn-

HOW TO KEEP FRUIT.

Many Dollars Might Be Saved That Are Now Thrown Away.

Probably there is nothing produced on the farm in which there is so much waste as in fruit, especially apples. Fully one-half of the apples put up for winter use by the farmers are carried out during the winter, decayed and worthless. This is caused partly by carelessness and partly in ignorance and a proper knowledge of the methods required in keeping. Many things are necessary to be observed to have fruit keep well during the winter. First, they should be picked at the proper time—a little too early rather than late. Handle carefully and remove all defective, then put in a cool place for a few weeks to properly sweat out. If there is a large quantity put into new barrels, line with paper and head up, put into a cellar where the temperature may be maintained without much variation; one at about 35 to 38 degrees is the best point. If this is rigidly adhered to you can be reasonably sure of their coming through in good shape. If the cellar gets too warm open the windows in a cool day or night until brought down to the proper temperature and keep closed during any warm spell. By this means you can regulate the temperature and keep near a given point. All the advantage of the cold storage is in the ration of the weaker. The device have a dry climate. keeping a uniform low temperature. If a small quantity is to be taken care of, put them either on racks or pack in dry wheat bran, or wrap each one in soft paper. If you have choice fruit, and shut with one movement of the there is no doubt that the latter plan hand, and when shut can be fastened hand. to keep a low, even temperature. We as a people are too careless and wasteful; with a little care many dollars might be saved that are now thrown away .- Farm and Home.

Pigs and Small Coal.

Pigs like to chew coal, and they do it from natural instinct. Among the causes of indigestion, diarrhoea and other functional disturbances of the digestive organs, is a state of abnormal acidity. To satiate a consequent craving for an anti-acid, we often find horses liking the earth or limewashed walls when opportunity occurs, and probably for the same reason pigs will evince a desire for crumbling coal or coal cinders. In coal hydrogen is the predominating element, and it is also probable that when pigs are fed for any length of time on food the fall. which is deficient in nitrogen instinct WHEN for bituminous coal. Coal also contains sulphur, as sulphuric acid, which, to some extent, serves a beneficial purpose in the animal economy. A desire to consume indigestible material is not infrequently met with in all of our domesticated animals; but this evidence of a deprived appetite is generally due to some functional derangement or disturbance of the digestive organs.

The Science of Feeding.

In artificial feeding of cattle the flesh-forming and heat-producing elements should bear a given relationship to each other, according to the season. If a cow is not in milk she may not need any more albuminoids than in warm weather; but she will need more heat-producing food. But kinds of food would be meal of various kinds and grains generally, oil- believed that the position of the air under ripe. - Farmers' Voice.

IF bees swarm there must be a honey the hive full of bees.

STOCK ON THE FARM. Two Advantages to Be Gained by Keep-

ing Good Animals. There are two advantages to gained by keeping stock and feeding out to them the various products of the farm. One of these is saving of the fertility that is in the food and applying it back to the land. The other is that Two pieces of 2 by 4 ash scantling are nailed together in the form of an tage than would otherwise be possible. Selling grain is not only selling fertility, but in many cases more or less waste product is left that cannot be disposed of. Straw, corn-fodder end pieces are V shaped and made of 2 inch plank, with a hole for the cylinder. inch plank, with a hole for the cylinder By having a good variety of products a better and more complete ration can be made up for the stock and by having a variety of stock all the different products can be used.

Outside of the work teams, the milch cows and the animals needed for breeding, all the stock kept and fed should be young and growing. Feeding matured stock is nearly always done at a lessening of the profits.

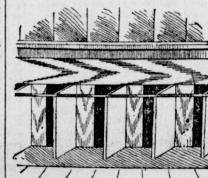
For this reason it will be a good plan to push the feeding in order to get all the stock into good marketable condition; and whenever an animal is ready for market the sooner the better. In many cases it will be advisable to buy wheat bran, middlings and oil meal to use with the grain and roughness produced on the farm. One benefit in this is the better variety that can be supplied, while much of the roughness can be used to better advantage, and will, to a certain extent, at least, lessen the cost. With all stock a good variety of feed will give better results than any one material. Then these materials increase the value of the manure, and this is no

small item. The quarters for the stock must be comfortable, good water must be given and the feeding must be done regularly. During growth the animals should have enough to keep them in good thrifty condition, but in fattening they should have all that they will eat up clean. Corn is the best fattening food and can always be made the principal part of the ration in finishing for market.-St. Louis Republic.

SHEEP FEEDING RACKS.

An Arrangement Which Has Been Tested

with Success. The old-fashioned sheep pens gave the lambs free access to the feeding racks, and generally from thence to the barn floor, in both of which situations they managed to soil a good deal of feed, and to afford no little inconvenience to the owner. Morover, the



CONVENIENT FEEDING RACKS FOR SHEEP.

old-fashioned racks were very inconthe sheep, as their heads were either in the dish, or continually in its way, the plums and prunes throughout Miswhile those which first received their souri, Nebraska and Kansas, in the grain or root ration finished it soon to eat their own and then to fight for less, unless sprayed. These fruits must shown herewith consists of narrow little doors, one for each sheep in the pen, through which only their heads burnt out with the usual annual with a single movement. Each feed may net them ten dollars per acre; the can be placed in position before the stone fruit will net them several hun- I doors are opened, so that all can begin dred dollars per acre, and a ten-acre to eat at the same time, while no heads orchard worth more than a quarter have been in the way of the feeder. section devoted to general farming. The doors may be closed "between Think of it; try it. But start right, meals."-Orange Judd Farmer.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Poor pastures and too much exercise cut down the profits.

WHAT farm stock is worth keeping is worth keeping well. Even in summer it is necessary to

have the sleeping places dry. MANY farmers, in feeding, waste

what, if saved, would make a good profit. KEEP the stock out of low, damp pastures, at night especially, during

WHEN buying a horse for work on prompts the animal to evince a desire the farm make this point—that it is a good walker.

THE greater the variety of grasses in the stock that feeds there.

the sire should be taken into account | cruel falsehood." as well as a long pedigree. IF all farmers cannot have registered

stock they can improve what they have by good breeding and good care. make a better horse when matured.

GENERALLY a good looking horse will sell well, but with speed in addition to good looks he will be more valuable.

Controlling Sex in Poultry.

All attempts to secure more pullets than cockerels among chicks by selecwhen she is in milk she will require a tion of eggs for that purpose has remuch larger proportion of album-sulted in failure. All methods have inoids; so that to keep up the flow of been tried, such as using round eggs, milk she must receive those kinds of long and pointed eggs, wrinkled butts food in which albuminoids bear a or points on the eggs, rough or smooth larger proportion, as compared with eggs and eggs of all shapes, sizes and producing materials. These peculiarities, but no experiments have confirmed the expectations. It was cake, cotton cake and hay cut a little sac at the large end of an egg indicated sex, but that theory, too, has been exploded. There is no method their umbrellas. known of determining the sex of flow, and the hive full of combs and chicks before they are hatched, by the combs full of honey and brood and selection of eggs to secure males or

A NEW INDUSTRY. Revelation Regarding the Future of Arid

Lands in the West. The portions of the west which years ago were considered desert land, incapable of any utility to man, have grown less and less in extent under the patient, intelligent skill of the farmer, until to-day waving green and evident prosperity reign where once the scorching sand proclaimed only a dreary waste. In western Kansas, south-western Nebraska and the Cherokee Strip, as well as Colorado, New Mexico and further west, though by no means a česert waste, the land is still menaced and harassed by protracted droughts each summer which scorch and burn vegetation and cause the farmer to despair of eking out a bare existence. To the relief of this existing condition of affairs intelligent thought and skill have come, not in the shape of revolutionizing the natural conditions but in successful adaptation to those conditions. Where heretofore the farmer has been obliged to struggle along with the discouragement of seeing his crops in part burn up, he is now promised success and prosperity. The conditions which mean failure to the raising of the customary crops proclaim life and maturity to the plum, prune and tart cheries, for these can be grown on plains without irrigation water, simply by intense cultivation, and these, it would seem, will be the future crops of the sections named.

On this point the president of the leading Nursery company of Missouri says:

"After having observed the west for some years and noticing the fruit grown, not only on a commercial scale, but trees here and there, I am con- Courier. vinced that there is a great future for western Kansas, southwest Nebraska and the Cherokee Strip, as well as Colorado, New Mexico and further west, in the growing of the stone fruits, chiefly plums, prunes and cherries; of the latter such varieties as Montana. Suda Hardy, Ostheimer, etc., the Lombard plum, the gages, prunes, etc. Some of the advantages are, favorable climate, a soil wonderfully rich, fifteen hundred miles nearer the market than the Pacific coast, cheap land, cheap rates, cheap labor, and the greatest advantage of all, in shipping green fruit, is that it may be allowed to come to maturity instead of picking green as they do on the coast; this fruit will for the same reason sell one-third higher on the Chicago markets, as Colorado peaches for the same reason sell onethird higher on the Denver markets than California sorts.

"The plum, prune and cherry need little water comparatively; it is too much rain that makes the growth of these finer sorts hazardous and uncertain in the east. The country named belongs to the arid region. Sufficient rain falls there during the early spring to insure crops, and the one thing to do is to plant on a commercial scale. Sucess will follow. Half-way work and neglect will not insure success there nor elsewhere. What has been done on the plains of Colorado can be done in western Kansas.

"The apple and pear may also be grown in the same belt if enough work is done, but not so successfully, for the reason more water is required venient when feeding grain or roots to than for stone fruits which come to perfection in dry seasons. This year rain belts, are coming to maturity. If after the last one was given hers, there had been the usual summer rains which gave the strong animals a chance | the fruit would have rotted more or

"Struggling farmers of western Kansas, who are trying to grow corn cultivate right, and be sure and plant the best trees, the best sorts. The majority of the failures are made from planting wrong sorts, a mistake that CORN-No. 2. 55½@ 56½ 05435 31 @ 33 BUTTER—Creamery. 20 @ 25½ PORK—Mess. 13 50 @15 75 ought to be avoided. The annual drought that burns out the corn, is just the weather needed for maturing and insuring good crops of plums and prunes, especially for curing the prunes. Some of our friends in these very regions may be surprised to know that some of the finest fruit lands of the Pacific coast, only a few years ago, were considered a barren desert."

A Warning from the Past. "And did you have a love affair once,

aunt'e?" The pale face of the spinster aunt flushed, her eyes filled with tears. the pasture the better for the thrift of "Yes, dear," she answered. "I loved a noble, handsome young man, and he In breeding, the individual merit of loved me; but we were parted by a

The young girl bent forward, listening eagerly.

"Yes," resumed the old maiden aunt in a tremulous voice; "we were parted GIVE a colt plenty of opportunity to by a cruel lie. A false friend, a girl exercise and he will grow faster and who wished him for herself, basely by a cruel lie. A false friend, a girl told him I was studying elocution."

That night a maiden's golden tresses were put up in curl papers torn from the leaves of a volume entitled: "Twenty Standard Recitations." A young girl nowadays does not need to have a house fail on her.—Puck.

Wohlgemuth's works are so unequal in character as to excite the liveliest curiosity among critics. It has been discovered that he worked only when in his best mood, and at other times left his paintings to be done by incompetent assistants.

It is said that it takes ten men to carry the emperor of China's umbrella. There are many people in this country who have more men than that carrying

Books were very expensive. "The Lives of the Poets" cost fifteen dol-



ABSOLUTELY

PURE.

after elaborate competitive tests made under authority of Congress by the Chief Chemist of the United States Agricultural Department, Superior to all other Baking Pow-

The most Careful Housewife

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Foge-"Poverty is a misfortune, not a rime." Figg-"I don't know about that; at any rate poverty has been the cause of much poetry writing." Fogg. "You mean the writing of poetry has been the cause of much poverty."—Boston Transcript.

JILLSON says the girl whose adorer tells her he loves every hair in her head will be fooled if she thinks he won't kick like a bay steer if he should happen to find any of them in the biscuit after they are married.—Buffalo

"Why can't there be a fight without the shedding of blood?" asks an opponent of war. If he will ask any prominent pugilist he will find out exactly how the thing can be done.—N. Y. Tribune.

From a Legal Document.—"His only fault is that he has no money; but it must be added in extenuation that he never had any."— Fliegende Blaette.

Fige—"Did I understand you to say that Impecune was meeting his bills nowadays?" Fogg—"Yep; on every corner."—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph. "Cholly seems changed since his trip away, doesn't he?" Frances—"Indeed he does—seems like another girl almost."— Chicago Inter Ocean.

A LITTLE boy, on returning from Sunday school said to his mother: "This catechism is too hard; isn't there any kittychisms for little boys?"—?'it-Bits.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

	Control of the Contro					
ď	KANSAS (CIT	TY.	Oct	. 1	15.
•	CATTLE-Best beeves	3	70	@	5	50
٩	Stockers	2	00	@	3	30
8	Native cows	2	20	@	2	30
•	HOGS-Good to choice heavy	4	90	@	5	25
ı	WHEAT-No. 2 red		473	(@)		471/4
	No. 2 hard		49	@		491/2
۱	CORN-No. 2 mixed		461	600		47
8	OATS-No. 2 mixed			(0)		291/4
)	RYE-No. 2		49	0		50
	FLOUR-Patent, per sack	1	40	@	1	50
1	Fancy	1	90	0	2	00
1	HAY-Choice timothy	7	50	0	8	50
,	Fancy prairie	6	00	@	7	50
•	BRAN (sacked)		58	0		60
,	BUTTER-Choice creamery		21	@		23
	CHEESE-Full cream		10	0		11
	EGGS-Choice		145	600		15
,	POTATOES		45	0		50
1	ST. LOUIS.			-	4	
ı	CATTLE-Native and shipping	3	00	0	4	80
1	M	0	00	0	0	00

TOTATOES	30	w_	00
ST. LOUIS.		•	
CATTLE-Native and shipping	3 00	@ 4	80
Texans	2 00	@ 3	00
HOGS-Heavy	4 50	@ 5	40
SHEEP-Fair to choice	2 00	@ 2	70
FLOUR-Choice	2 00	@ 2	45
WHEAT-No. 2 red	48	@	4814
CORN-No. 2 mixed	48	@	4814
OATS-No. 2 mixed	285	600	2834
RYE-No. 2	50	@	52
BUTTER-Creamery	20	0	24
LARD-Western steam	7 60	@ 7	65
PORK	13 60	@13	621/
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE-Common to prime	3 75	@ 6	15
HOGS-Packing and shipping	4 00	@ 5	45
SHEEP-Fair to choice	2 50	@ 3	00
EL OUD Winten wheat	9 00	0 1	05

LOUR-Winter wheat	3 20	@ 4	25
VHEAT-No. 2 red	51	@	52
ORN-No. 2	491	600	493
ATS-No. 2	28	@	281
YE	50	@	504
UTTER-Creamery	18	@	25
ARD	7 70	@ 7	75
ORK	12 95	@13	121/
NEW YORK.			
ATTLE-Native steers	4 00	@ 5	70
OGS-Good to choice	5 50	@ 6	10
LOUR-Good to choice	2 50	@ 4	50
VHEAT-No. 2 red	55	(0)	554
ORN-No. 2	551	200	56%

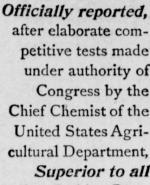
KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live bet-ter than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid iaxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrap of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting

in the form most acceptable and pleas-ant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect lax-ative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and reet with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug-ists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.



ders in Leavening Strength.

will use no other.

"Now I know why the milk we get here is so weak," said the agricultural editor to the farmer with whom he was boarding; "I just this minute saw you give those cows water to drink."—Philadelphia Record.

"Doctor," said Mrs. Weeds, "I can't get it out of my head that possibly my poor dear husband was buried alive." "Nonsense!" snorted Dr. Peduncle. "Didn't I attend him myself in his last illness?"—Life.

A man who used to keep a cigar store recently went into the butter business. He staggered his first customer by asking if he would have it "medium, mild or strong."— Credit Lost.

You may safely love all men, but you may not safely tell all men so—unless you have left your purse athome.—Young Men's Era.



ASSIST NATURE a little now and then in removing offend-ing matter from the stomach and bowels and you thereby avoid a multitude of distressing de-rangements and dis-eases, and will have less frequent need of your doctor's service.

service.

Of all known agents for this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best. Once used, they are always in favor.

Their secondary of Their secondary effect is to keep the bowels open and regular, not to fur-ther constipate, as is the case with

other pills. Hence, their great popularity with sufferers from habitual constipation, piles and their attendant discomfort and manifold derangements. The "Pellets" are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. No care is required while using them; they do not interfere with the diet, habits or occupation, and produce no pain, griping or shock to the system. They act in a mild, easy and natural way and there is no reaction afterward. Their help lasts.

The Pellets cure biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia,

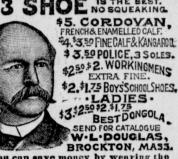
coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heartburn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangedistress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. In proof of their superior excellence, it can be truthfully said, that they are always adopted as a household remedy after the first trial. Put up in sealed, glass vials, therefore always fresh and reliable. One little "Pellet" is a laxative, two are mildy cathartic. As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, or to relieve distress from overgating, take one after dinner. They are eating, take one after dinner. They tiny, sugar-coated granules; any child will readily take them.

Accept no substitute that may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be better for the dealer, because of paying him a better profit, but he is not the one who needs help.

FOR DURABILITY, ECONOMY AND FOR GENERAL BLACKING IS UNEQUALLED. HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3.000 TONS.

SUN PASTE STOVE POLISH FOR AN AFTER DINNER SHINE, OR TO TOUCH UP SPOTS WITH A CLOTH, MAKES NO DUST, IN 58.10 CENT TIN BOXES. THE ONLY PERFECT PASTE. MORSE BYOS, PROP'S. CANTON, MASS.

DOUCLAS 53 SHOE IS THE BEST.



You can save money by wearing the W. L. Donglas \$3.00 Shoe.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S **BreakfastCocoa**

which is absolutely pure and soluble. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more evonomical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.



ST. LOUIS, New York - Boston.

Through the beautiful Mohawk Valley and

Lv. ST. LOUIS, 12:00 Noon.
Ar. INDIANAPOLIS, 6:50 p. m.
Ar. CINCINNATI, 10:45 p. m.
Ar. CLEVELAND, 2:20 a. m.
Ar. BUFFALO, 6:50 a. m.
Ar. NEW YORK, 6:30 p. m.
9:05 p. m.

SUPERB EQUIPMENT, Wagner Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars,

SEPTEMBER 30.

LAKE SHORE & NEW YORK CENTRAL. M. F. INGALLS. E. O. McCORMICK. D. B. MARTIN,

Pass. Traffic Manager. Gen CINCINNATI. 1522 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE

state that you saw the Advertis ********** If It's a Sprain, Strain, or Bruise

St. Jacobs 01 Will Cure It *********************

WISE ADVICE SDAP

CONDWIC AND SAVE TIME, MONEYAND LABOR. SOLD EVERYWHERE. MADE BY THE N.K.FAIRBANK COMPANY ST. LOUIS

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE

THE COOK HAD NOT USED SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

FREE ALCOHOL.

Another Complication Regarding the Law on This Question.

MISSOURI ODD FELLOWS' HOME.

The Winner Hotel and Grounds at Reed Springs Will Be Converted Into the Home-Action Against the Missouri Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 .- Another complication has arisen regarding the free alcohol section of the new tariff law. Secretary Carlisle, owing to the failure of congress to make the necessary appropriation, is unable to put the law into effect. Notwithstanding the secretary's decision, it is contended that alcohol used in the arts, etc., is free since August 8. Users of alcohol in medicine and the arts want to know were they violating the law in removing the revenue stamps from the empty barrel. If they were not they will have no evidence upon which to base claims against the government for the return of duty paid since the law went into effect. On the other hand, as the law now stands, they are liable to heavy penalties, for not destroying the stamps when the barrels are empty.

MISSOURI ODD FELLOWS' HOME. LIBERTY, Mo., Oct. 16 .- The trustees for the Odd Fellows' home met here yesterday and voted for the location of the home here. The Winner hotel and grounds at Reed Springs will be con- respectively, were horribly mutilated verted into the home. The transfer of the property was made yesterday. Twelve acres of land go with the hotel. The original cost of the hotel was \$80,000, and it sold yesof that amount. The grand lodge of Missouri paid \$8,000 out of its treasury, and the subscriptions of the citizens of Liberty and vicinity made up the rest of the purchase money. The building is furnished throughout and will soon be ready to be occupied by widows and orphans of Odd Fellows in the state, for whom it is provided. The grand lodge has an option on nearly 200 acres more around the home.

ACTION AGAINST THE MISSOURI PACIFIC. BEATRICE, Neb., Oct. 16.-Mandamus proceedings were begun yesterday by the city to compel the Missouri Pacific Railway Co. to operate trains to Beatrice over the Kansas City branch, otherwise known as the Wyandotte & Northwestern. Fifty thousand dollars' worth of bonds were issued on condition that the road should be continually operated and to maintain the terminal at Beatrice. When the Missouri Pacific obtained control of the road work was begun on terminal buildings at Virginia, 18 miles east, wher the Rock Island joins. This plant was put in operation yesterday morning and the Missouri Pacific began making Virginia their stopping point.

IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

One Established in Kansas with Judge J. W. Gregory as Chairman. TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 16.-The Nation-Farmer, and Judge J. S. Emery, of was thought to be over 600 pounds. Lawrence, were appointed a committee to canvass the votes which were made out by the delegates and sent to the office of the state board of agriculture. The committee assembled yesterday and counted the votes. The result of the ballot was as follows: Chairman of the commission, Judge J. W. Gregory, of Garden City; members of the commission, W. B. Sutton, of Russell; A. B. Montgomery, of Goodland; F. D. Coburn, of Topeka, and E. R. Moses, of Great Bend. This body is to be known as the Kansas Irrigation commission. The commission will hold a meeting in the near future

Foreigners Safe in China WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 .- A cablegram was received at the state department yesterday from United States Minister Denby at Pekin, which is calculated to reassure persons who have friends in China and who have been fearful as to the reports of danger to the foreign be a natural one. residents of Pekin are exaggerated. There has been only one instance of an attack on Americans, and adequate punishment was meted out at once to

to further organize and to make plans

for the work of the coming year.

Jewelry Thieves Captured. CHILLICOTHE, Mo., Oct. 16. - Three suspicious characters, all young men, were arrested by the police yesterday and proved to be the parties who looted jewelry store of Mr. Keeney at Breckenridge, 15 miles west of here, last Saturday night. Twenty-four silver and one gold watch, sixty-two pocket knives and a quantity of jewelry were found upon the persons of two of them.

the perpetrators.

Looks Bad for the Territory. St. Louis, Oct. 16.—A special from Claremore, I. T., says: On account of recent robberies the Pacific Express Co. has a notice posted in its offices in the territory to the effect that it will not receive any money or valuables for transmission, nor issue any money orders until further notice. There is a the territory are to be discontinued.

He Went Hunting on Sunday. GOLDEN CITY, Mo., Oct. 16.-John Dalbow fell 40 feet from a tree while hunting souirrels Sunday evening and shating squirrels Sunday evening and shat-

Burglary at Breckenridge. BRECKENRIDGE, Mo., Oct. 16.-Saturwas burglarized of about \$200 worth of about 600 members. watches, jewelry and pocket cutlery.

NEW COMMISSARY-GENERAL.

ort Sketch of Gen. Morgan, Who Has Been Appointed to the Post. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 16.—Gen. Michael R. Morgan, who has been appointed commissary-general of subsistence, United States

army, to succeed Brig.-Gen. John P. Hawkins, has served forty years in the army. Gen. John P. Hawkins has reached the age limit of 64 years. Gen. Morgan is 61. At the age of 17 he was appointed to O.

the military acad-emy at West Point from Louisiana, graduated in 1854, was assigned to the Third artillery as second lieutenant, and ordered to the Pacific coast, thence to the artillery school at Fort Monroe, Va. From 1861 to 1865 Gen. Morgan served with marked bravery as an officer of his department in the field. He was brevetted brigadier-general for meritorious many, whose purpose is the services. Since the close of the war services. Since the close of the war he served at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., till 1873, in New York city and the department of Dakota till 1877, then on the Pacific coast and in Chicago, and when he received his present appointment was in the war department at Washington.

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Two Young Men at Mokulumne Hill, Cal., Blown Up by Glant Powder. MOKULUMNE HILL, Cal., Oct. 16 .-George and James Lipp, aged 19 and 17 and probably fatally injured yesterday | municipal control. by the explosion of a box of giant powder caps. It was not known how the accident occurred, but a man staggering from side arm, At first he thought they were

shreds, necessitating amputation. His of the agricultural department, to evesight was destroyed and his head, preside. The programme of the parface and upper part of his body filled with fragments of metal from cap will include discussions of the conshells and the metal box in which they were contained. George was mangled about the head. One eye was gone and he will lose the sight of the other. The first and second fingers and the thumb of the left hand were shot off. James' hand was found near the place, still holding a half burned cigarette. It is supposed that the boys found the box of caps near the road and while examining the contents a spark from the cigarette caused the

A · PETRIFIED WOMAN.

explosion.

Perfect Specimen of Petrifaction Found in a Maryland Cemetery. LAUREL, Md., Oct. 15.—The members of the Tyson family have had the remains of William Tyson and Miss Jane Tyson exhumed and transferred from the original burial places. William Tyson had been buried thirty-one years and Jane Tyson sixteen years. Very little remained of William Tyson, but the lady's remains were in a complete al Irrigation congress at Denver passed state of preservation. Upon removing a resolution providing that a commis- the cover the body was discovered as sion be established in Kansas. The white as marble. A relative present delegates from Kansas were given the declared it a perfect specimen of petripower to vote for the members. Judge J. W. Gregory, of Garden City; Prof. E. eight men to lift the casket, which was B. Cowgill, editor of the Kansas placed in a wooden box. The weight of Kansas City, and J. H. Holmes,

Struck by a Passing Train HIGGINSVILLE, Mo., Oct. 16.-Henry Detert, of Corder, was killed by the eastbound "hummer" on the Chicago & Alton Sunday night. Detert was in the company of Miss Emma Liese, and the two were walking along the track. As the train approached Miss Liese stepped onto the embankment, while Detert took a position on the end of a projecting tie, thinking that he was out of danger. The train struck him, fracturing his thigh and breaking his

The Czar's "Scientific" Sickness. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 16.-Dr. George F. V. Schmidt, a German traveler now here, received secret dispatches, written in sympathetic ink on apparently blank paper, which stated that the czar of Russia was at the point of death, that the excitement in the high circles of Russia was tremendous, as it was understood that the czar's sickness was brought about by scientheir safety. The minister says that tific means and that his death will not

A Blaze at Highland, Kan. Atchison, Kan., Oct. 16 .- A fire at Highland, Doniphan county, yesterday morning destroyed the general store of Case, general store of Louis Degginger, confectionery of J. Doon & Son, lumber and coal yard of J. S. Shields, hardware and furniture store of Thomas Bros., millinery store of Mrs. E. D. Sterns and meat market of J. Weil.

The Cotton States' Exposition.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 16.—The contract for the foundation of the manufactures and liberal arts building of the cotton on the evening of October 4. The fund states' exposition here has been let, has been contributed to by nearly and contracts for the nine principal every post office inspector of the disbuildings will follow. The board of trict, embracing Missouri, Kansas, Nelady managers will invite the governor braska and Indian territory. Mr. Johnof each state to name a committee of son will remain here until the case is eight women, and Gov. Northen will disposed of. invite all the states to make exhibits.

NEWS NOTES.

In the fight at Atlantic City, N. J., between Austin Gibbons and Joe Walreport that all Pacific express offices in cott, the latter won in the fourth round.

The ticket office of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad at Chilli-

tered both ankles, broke his left leg, dislocated his right wrist and cut his head badly. He will probably lose the form Portland The Pacific Express Co.'s office in there from Portland.

The twenty-eighth annual convention of the American Institute of Architects has opened in New York. The day night Hosier Keeney's drug store institute contains twenty chapters and

WORKMEN'S UNIONS

A Report on the Operations of the Societies in Germany.

PARLIAMENT ON GOOD ROADS.

Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress to Meet in St. Louis November 26-Arrangements for the Meeting of the K. of P. Grand Lodge.

Washington, Oct. 16 .- Of particular interest to persons who have given attention to the progress of the move ments toward unions of the workingmen, is a report transmitted to the state department by Stephen Angell, United States commercial agent in France, which embodies one facts and conclusions reached by the French consul-general at Leipsic, respecting history and operations of various societies in Gerthe ingmen. As the history of these societies given in the report dates to 1840

and includes statistics of the work of the various organizations, such as those devoted to the interests of sailors, of unskilled labor, of municipal organizations and private intelligence offices, the subject is exhaustively treated and the paper is especially timely in view of the proposition now under consideration by the German government and submitted for report to the officers of cities and towns to take these various associations under

A PARLIAMENT ON GOOD ROADS. Washington, Oct. 16.—The road par-liament to be held in connection with named Gold saw the boys coming the Atlanta exposition October 16, 17 for less than one-third down the road locked arm in and 18, 1895, is looked upon by advoto cates of the good roads movement as side and uttering fearful shrieks. perhaps more important than any meeting heretofore held to advance the drunk, but on their nearer approach interest in this cause. An official invidiscovered their horrible condition. tation has been sent by Gen. Ray Stone, The left hand of James was torn to in charge of the road inquiry bureau liament, as outlined in the invitation. struction and maintenance of public highways, employment of engineering skill, utilization of convict labor, use of improved road machinery and regulation of the width of wagon tires. Preparations are being made to place some practical demonstrations of the various road construction ideas about the public grounds there.

A COMMERCIAL CONGRESS. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 16.-The trans Mississippi commercial congress will meet in St. Louis, November 26. Mayor Davis was in receipt of a circular yesterday requesting that he appoint ten delegates from Kansas City. He will make the appointments this week. At the commercial congress these subjects will be discussed on the days set apart for each: Remonetization of silver, irrigation of arid and public land, Nicaragua canal, national bankrupt law, improvement of western rivers and harbors, anti-option legislation and mining laws. The congress is of extreme importance, as every western city in the country will be represented by prominent commercial men.

READY FOR THE KNIGHTS. EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., Oct. 16 .-The Knights of Pythias are coming in at a good rate. Grand Chancellor Reed. grand keeper of seals and records, have been on the grounds putting things in shape for the opening session in Music hall to-day. The committees are busy at work systematizing the order of business.

The state lodge of the Rathbone Sisters convenes here also to-day. The organization is kindred in spirit to the K. of P,, but is in no way connected with the Knights.

TREASURY OFFICERS ALARMED The Outflow of Gold to Europe Has Begun

and Causes Uneasing WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—United States Treasurer Morgan yesterday received a telegram from Treasurer Jordan, at New York, stating that \$500,000 in gold had been withdrawn from the subtreasury for export. This is the first withdrawal of any importance that has been made since August 6, and the news had a disquieting effect among treasury officials. It is not, however, wholly unequipped. During the first week in August the gold reserve had been reduced to a little below \$52,000,000. At the time the export season had run its course and small gains from day to day at length brought the reserve up to over \$60,000,-Treasury officials differ some-J. L. Allen, harness shop of Norman what as to the cause of this apparent export revival.

To Prosecute Adler. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 16.-Chief post office inspector of this district, Joseph P. Johnson, of St. Louis, is expected to arrive in Kansas City to-day with a large fund to aid in the prose cution of "Bill" Adler, who is charged with the murder of Jesse T. McClure

Site for Naval Statio WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.-Judge Advocate-General Lemley of the navy has just returned from New Orleans, where he completed the purchase of a tract of land adjoining the site for a dry dock at Algiers, opposite the city. The price paid was \$47,000. If a small estimate submitted by the bureau of yards and docks is allowed by congress, the ground will be cleared up and put in such shape that work can begin soon after congress provides the means.

Mrs. Jennie Harrigan and her three children perished by fire on their farm in the outskirts of Elizabeth, N. J. The husband and father was absent at the time. The general belief was that Mrs. Harrigan became suddenly insane and set the house on fire.

A KENTUCKY LYNCHING.

Wealthy Citizen of Powell County, Who Committed Two Murders in Two Weeks, Hanged by a Mob. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 15.—A special

to the Commercial from Lexington says: Another lynching was added to the unusually large fall series of bluegrass lynching bees yesterday. Saturday at the close of the Beattyville fair, Oscar Morton, the most prominent citizen of Morton, in Powell county, went on the war path. Only two weeks ago Morton killed his man at Stanton and was out on \$5,000 bond to appear at the Powell circuit court. When Morton arrived at the fair he proceeded to get drunk and then went to hunt for Sheriff Simms, who is his deadly enemy, a feud of long standing existing between the two. Simms and Morton met near the entrance to the fair grounds and after a few words both of them drew their guns and an exchange of shots followed, Morton using two guns. His first shot broke the sheriff's right arm at the elbow, and John Hogg, a friend of Simms', whipped out his gun and joined in the battle. When the smoke had cleared away it was found that Sheriff Simms was dead, having a shot through his breast, one in his abdomen and another through his arm. Morton was shot through the neck, while Hogg was unhurt. Before a crowd could collect Morton was hustled to the county jail and placed under guard.

The murderer was a wealthy man who lived at Stanton. He has killed three men. Coming to the fair heattempted to kill the fireman of the train because he would not increase the speed the locomotive was running. This is the eighth lynching in central Kentucky in the past three months, and the people have determined to put down murder if they have to take the law into their own hands every time a be that some of the old feuds will be tracks into the ditch. reopened.

Later the mob took Morton from jail and hanged him.

NOTABLE DECISION. The Treasury Solicitor Says Counties Car

Issue Bonds for Circulation.
Washington, Oct. 15.—An important

financial decision has been given by the solicitor of the treasury. It is in response to an inquiry whether counties may lawfully issue bonds of low denominations that can be used for circulation. The request for information came from Floyd county, Ga., in a letter addressed to the comptroller of the currency, and signed by R. G. Clark, a banker of Rome, of the same state. Mr. Clark stated that the county commissioners of Floyd county propose to issue a certain amount of county bonds, bearing a low rate of interest, in denominations of \$5, \$10 and \$20. One of the purposes in view in issuing these bonds was the intention of using the same as local currency. Mr. Clark inquired whether such action would conflict in any way with the United States The solicitor of the treasury, Mr. Felix A. Reeves to whom the letter was referred by Secretary Carlisle, advised the secretary that no statute of the United States prostitution of the state. As to the state be held at Corfu soon after the czar's bank tax of 1875, Mr. Reeves says that arrival there. the word "county among the corporations, persons, firms, associations, state banks or state banking associations, and, therefore, county bonds are not subject to the 10 per cent. tax. Mr. Reeves also held that the word "notes" could not be regarded as including county bonds, and he was, therefore of the opinion the proposed issue of county bonds would not be taxable under the federal statutes.

MR. STEVENSON'S TOUR.

The Vice President Will Deliver Ten Speeches in Missouri October 22 and 23.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 15.—Vice

speak to-day.

ten speeches in Mis-

A. E. STEVENSON. and 27th. On the 29th he will speak at Detroit, Mich., on the 31st at Peoria, on November 1 in Joliet, Ill., the 2d in Chicago, 3d in Springfield and Decatur.

Three Men Drowned.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 15 .- About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a cat-boat containing four men was struck by a squall off Coney island and capsized. The accident was witnessed by a num-Daniel Bailey, of Coney island immesmall boat. They succeeded in rescuing one of the party, who was clinging to the overturned boat, and brought him ashore in an unconscious condition. He was finally resuscitated. He said that his name was Walter Booth and that his companions who were drowned were Frank McIntyre, James Ford and Frank Britton, all of New Brighton.

A Lively Time in Old Monro OLD MONROE, Mo., Oct. 15 .- Old Monroe was the scene of a free fight last night in which knives were used and several heads broken. The affair originated at a dance given to raffle off a horse. Four Rodgers brothers from Cap-au-Gris were against the home talent. No less than ten or fifteen men were involved. When the noise of the battle ceased the doors and windows and furniture of the saloon where the fight occurred were pretty well demolished and Jack Besselman, Lee Galloway and one of the Rodgers brothers were seriously hurt.

MANY INJURED.

The Carclessness of an Engineer Results in a Bad Wreck in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15.—Engineer New Onlines, Oct. 15.—Engineer Simpson, of the East Louisiana road, is responsible for a frightful accident that occurred yesterday morning at the crossing of the Louisville & Nash-September 30, is a valuable publication ville and the Northeastern road, about tion of over 200 pages of statistics for 2 miles from where the Louisville & the farmer. The report, besides cover-Nashville road leaves Elysian Fields ing almost everything commected with street—an accident that will in all agricultural and stock operations in probability result in at least one fatal- the state, deals largely with the quesity, while a score of passengers on the tion of feeding wheat to stock. Mr. Louisville & Nashville received severe Coburn has given much attention to

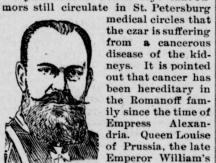
The Louisville & Nashville "across the lake" excursion train. consisting of at the present low price of the grain eight coaches, well loaded with pleas- and high price of pork, is a more ecoure seekers, a large proportion of them being women and children, pulled out most interesting feature of the report, on time. As the train approached the therefore, is that relating to feeding crossing of the Northeastern tracks, Engineer Hanley brought his train Kansas and its bearing upon agriculto a stop and whistled, as the law re- ture and stock raising, as derived from quires. He then gave the signal to go | 400 correspondents. ahead and proceeded across the tracks of the Northeastern, just as the East Louisiana train, carrying excursionists to points in South Tammany parish, was booming along its tracks and with cent., Cowley and Sumner counties a shrill shriek from its whistle for leading, with 297,044 and 407,607 bush-"down brakes," crashed into the sixth els, respectively. coach of the Louisville & Nashville coach completely into the ditch while

the iron monster struck the coach seveither platform the approaching en- cates it is considered of less worth than man is killed. Morton's relatives are gine had struck, and the coach with incensed over the lynching, and it may its living freight was hurled from the

Nineteen passengers were injured, a number quite seriously. Engineer wreck, left his engine and fled to a neighboring swamp.

IS THE DISEASE CANCER?

St. Petersburg Physicians Believe That the Dread Disease Afflicts Their Ruler. London, Oct. 15 .- A dispatch to the Daily News from Berlin says that ru-



Emperor William's mother, died from CZAR OF RUSSIA. cancer; also her daughter, Empress Alexandria. The consort to grand duke of Leuchtenberg and the youngest son of the Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolaswitch also died from cancer, while it is believed that the youngest hibits the issue of county bonds in any daughter of Queen Olga of Wurtemberg denomination. According to Mr. Reeves died from the same disease. Physicians any county has a right to issue bonds in St Petersburg believe that a council when not in contravention to the con- of prominent European specialits will

BRECKINRIDGE SUSPENDED.

Acts Against the Noted Orator. statement of the action of the church: Horeb church the pastor read publicly ity superior to that made from wheat the action of the church concerning Col. alone. W. C. P. Breckinridge, who had made President Stevenson will leave this to them a confession of his guilt and their grain ration, a very high value, morning for Paris, Ill., where he will asked the prayers and love of his breth-He ren in leading a Christian life. The will speak in Illi- unanimous decision of the officers was and in a still greater degree by mixing nois all the week that while accepting his repentance as judiciously with bran, oil cake or other and will deliver an sincere and heartfelt the great pub- albuminous foods tending to balance address in St. Louis licity of the sin demanded some public the too carbonaceous nature of the on Saturday night. action, so he was suspended from the clear wheat. He will also make sacraments till February 1, 1895. The law of the Presbyterian church book souri on the 22d and of church orders, paragraph 158, is defi-23d. Crossing the nite. Suspension is to be administered Astate in a private when the credit of the religion, honor or in some way broken at a total car he will make a of Christ and the good of the member cost not exceeding 5 to 7 cents per similar tour in New demand it, even though he may have bushel, to feed it whole and dry is un-York on the 26th given satisfaction to the court.

NAVY YARDS AND DOCKS.

Annual Report of Commodore Matthews to the Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.-The annual report of Commodore E. O. Matthews to the secretary of the navy upon navy yards and docks estimates the expenditures for the next fiscal year at \$1,-861,295, which is a reduction of the es- without the mastication or the proper timates submitted by the commandber of people on shore and John and ants of the yards of \$5,646,820. The or system of feeding by which the mediately started to the rescue in a the item of improvements, which is the animal could eat but slowly would reduced from \$6,221,712 to \$1,044,803. largely overcome this defect. The item for general maintenance is cut \$157,000, and that for repairs \$3,- and, as a promotor of the maximum 000,000.

The leading feature of the report is other grain. the suggestion by the chief of the urgent need for at least four new dry the attention of the farmers of Kansas. docks to be located at League Island, Pa., Boston, Norfolk and Mare Island,

Fourth-Class Western Postmasters. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—These post of fice appointments were made Saturday: In Kansas-At Assaria, Saline county, J Olson, vice J. Johnson, removed; at Greenbush Crawford county, Barbara Davies; at Tyner, Smith county, W. Boggs; at Zell, Stevens coun-

ty, Simon Hough.
In Missouri—At Mayflower, Barry county,
Jemima Potts; at Sue City, Macon county, Alice Daugherty. In Oklahoma—At Thurston. Canadian county

In Oklahoma—At Thurston. Canadian county
A. Spence, vice J. Cousin, removed.

The post office at Warrensburg, Mo., was reduced to the third class, and the post office at Comet. Brown county, Kan., was recorded to be discontinued. Offices were established at Tandy, Choctaw nation; Wakeman, McPherson county, Kan., and Sinnuett, Q county, and Sweet Water, Roger Mills county, Ok.

Sweet Water, Roger Mills county, Ok.

WHEAT AS FEED.

Experiments Show It to Be Preferable to Other Grains—Hints for Kansas Wheat Growers—Convert the Cheap Grain Into High-Priced Pork.

The quarterly report of Secretary F. D. Coburn, of the Kansas state board this subject, and he is thoroughly convinced that wheat as a feed, especially most interesting feature of the report, wheat to farm animals, its practice in

Of the 24,827,523 bushels of winter and spring wheat raised in Kansas in 1893, there has been used as feed for farm animals 4,059,323 bushels, or 16.4 per

When fed whole (perhaps more estrain. The collision threw a crowded pecially to hogs), 25 per cent. of it passes the animals unmasticated, and, the attacking engine was derailed and hence, undigested and unassimilated. buried its nose several feet in the mud. Three-fourths of the correspondents Passengers on the East Louisiana reporting, representing fifty counties, train were uninjured, except for the state that pound for pound, wheat is shock of the collision. Not so with the superior to corn for fattening hogs coast excursion, however. Just before (even with the one fourth unmasticated) by 7 to 35 per cent.; the average of eral of the passengers saw it coming these indicating a superiority over corn and a panic ensued. There was a wild of 16 per cent., while the average of rush to escape from the coach, but be- the other one-fourth of the reports, fore one of the passengers could reach representing twenty-six countles, indicorn by 12 per cent.

To the question as to how much live pork may be expected as a fair return per bushel of wheat fed to hogs, the average of all the answers is eleven Simpson, whose carelessness caused the pounds, and the variations from seven pounds, in a single instance, to as much as twenty pounds in one other; but nearly all put the figures at or above ten pounds.

Responses from eighty-five counties, having all the wheat raised except 181,-514 bushels, received within the last ten days of September, this year, to inquiries sent to 500 correspondents, asking their estimates on the percentage of the wheat crop of 1894, which will the czar is suffering be fed to farm animals, represent it as 30.4 per cent. of the wheat in those disease of the kid- counties; a total of 8,524,983 bushels, or neys. It is pointed 110 per cent. (4,465,660 bushels) more out that cancer has than the entire previous year's crop so used.

In a general way these reports show: In Kansas, under the conditions as to product and prices of wheat and dria. Queen Louise corn existing in the years 1893, '94, '95, wheat has become a very unusual and very important factor in the grain feeding of all classes of farm stock.

It is superior to corn, pound for pound, as a grain to produce healthful, well balanced growth in young animals

Mixed with corn, oats or bran, it is much superior to either alone for work horses.

Fed to cows it is an exceptional milk producer, and for that purpose corn is scarcely to be compared with it.

For swine of all ages it is a healthful and agreeable food, giving generous returns in both framework and flesh but fed whole, especially without soaking, is used at a disadvantage. Ground The Mount Horeb Presbyterian Church and made into slops, it is invaluable for suckling sows, and for pigs both PARIS, Ky., Oct. 15.-W. C. P. Breck- before and after weaning. Yet, while inridge has been suspended from com- the testimony is so generally favorable munion by Mount Horeb church in to wheat as a food for swine during Lafayette county. The pastor of the their growing period, the consensus of church, Rev. Charles T. Thomson, gives opinion among shippers, dealers and the Kentucky Citizen the following packers is that in finishing for the market corn, or a large percentage of "On last Sunday morning at the Mount corn, yields flesh of a texture and qual-

For cattle it has, at least as a part of which is much enhanced in the line of needed variety by mixing with corn,

With corn and wheat approximating the same price per bushel, it is not unprofitable nor wicked to feed the wheat; yet, if it can be ground, rolled, crushed

It can be ground at a cost of 5 cents per bushel, and on a majerity of Kansas farms for very much less

If grinding is impracticable, soaking from twenty-four to thirty-six hours (the length of time depending somewhat upon the weather and season) is for various reasons deemed desirable, but is injudicious to any extent that its being moist facilitates swallowing mixing with saliva. Any arrangement heaviest cut in these estimates is in grain was delivered in such a way that

It is a superior food for all fowls, egg production, is unsurpassed by any

The secretary's report is well worthy and can be had free by application to F. D. Coburn, secretary of the state board of agriculture, Topeka, Kan.

A Contest for Odd Fellows WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 12 .- At the Odd Fellows' grand lodge session this morning H. W. Pond, of Fort Scott, gave notice of his intention to contest the election of J. J. Buck, of Emporia, as grand representative to the sovereign lodge. In the usual course it was Pond's turn to receive the honor, but he was caught in the general upheaval and buried with the balance of what the